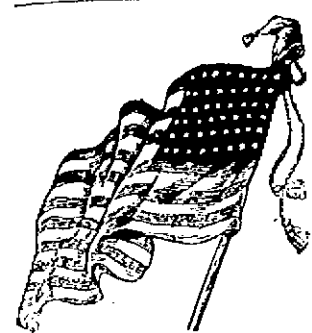




The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and sixtieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Terms: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publishers.

Local Matters.

WASHINGTON COMMANDERY GOING TO PHILADELPHIA

At the regular convocation of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, on Wednesday evening, plans were discussed for attending the Triennial Convocation of the Grand Encampment of the United States to be held in Philadelphia in September, 1919. The Commandery will attend in a body and expects to have a large number of Sir Knights to take part in the grand parade on the first day of the Grand Encampment. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for accommodations at Philadelphia, and also a committee to engage a band for the parade.

It is expected that the Grand Encampment in Philadelphia will see the largest gathering of Knights Templars ever assembled in the United States. For a number of years these meetings have been held in the West, so that many of the Eastern commanderies have been unable to attend. For this reason it is believed that most of the commanderies in this section will welcome the opportunity to go to Philadelphia next fall. For the past two years the plans for the big affair have been very much in the air because of the war conditions, the intention being to abandon all display if the war continued. With the coming of peace there will be a great rush to secure accommodations and make plans for attending the Encampment.

In the big parade of uniformed commanderies, which will be held on Tuesday, September 9, the commanderies under the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will have the right of the line. Washington Commandery is well toward the head of these commanderies, being preceded only by St. John's Commandery of Providence, Boston Commandery and Newburyport Commandery. Being so near the head of the line, the Newport Knights will have ample opportunity to complete the march and then see almost the whole of the parade. It will be a great occasion, and every number of Washington Commandery will desire to attend.

Plans are under way for the erection of a memorial to the men from Newport who have lost their lives in the present war. A mass meeting has been called by Mayor Burdick for next Wednesday evening, at which time it is expected that the scheme will be further developed and committees appointed to carry it into effect. The necessary money will probably be raised by popular subscription, a few donations having been already made. Several locations have been mentioned, including the old Cornell building at the corner of Broadway and Spring street, and the Vanderbilt Circle on Broadway.

Dr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr quietly observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage on Wednesday.

FOR THE CITY ELECTION

With the closing of the city clerk's office on Thursday evening, the election for city officers was practically completed, except for the necessary formality of casting the ballots on December 3rd. A nomination this year was practically equivalent to an election because of the fact that there are so few candidates in the field. Judge Jeremiah P. Mahoney will be Newport's next Mayor, no one having entered the contest against him. For school committee, there are only five candidates for the four vacancies to be filled. For board of aldermen there is only one contest, this being in the Fourth Ward, where William Williams and William H. Young are the nominees for the vacancy caused by the death of Alderman John E. Leddy, all the other members of the board being unopposed.

For members of the representative council there are nominations enough to insure a full council next year, but that is about all. In the First Ward there are exactly thirteen nominees for the 13 places, while in the Second there are 14, in the Third 15, in the Fourth 15, and in the Fifth 14. Thus the voters in the First Ward have but two opportunities on the entire ticket to make a selection as to whom they shall vote for; they can choose between two nominees for the school committee and two nominees for alderman from the Fourth Ward. In the other wards the voters have an additional choice of only one or two members for the representative council.

Great difficulty was experienced in finding men willing to run this year, and it looked at one time as if the council tickets in some of the wards might not be filled, but a special effort was made on the last day, and full tickets were secured.

Under the circumstances there is likely to be little excitement over the election. It was thought a month ago that if there should be a lively contest over the board of aldermen and representative council, enough interest might be taken to secure the paying of the small personal property taxes which were not paid before the State election, but this is hardly likely to be the case, and in consequence the tax collector will have to report next January a large number of small taxes unpaid.

The full list of candidates to be voted for at the city election is as follows:

FOR MAYOR

Jeremiah P. Mahoney.

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE

William J. Cozzens.
Hugh B. Baker.
Robert C. Bacheller.
William P. Clarke.
Edward P. Gosling.

FOR ALDERMEN

FIRST WARD

William A. Hanley.

SECOND WARD

Joseph J. Kirby.

THIRD WARD

Frank J. Hughes.

FOURTH WARD

William Williams.

William H. Young.

FIFTH WARD

J. Joseph M. Martin.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

FIRST WARD

(For Three Years)

Bacheller, George W., Jr.
Bailey, William S., Jr.
Bishop, George R.
Ellis, Edward
Fitzges, Philip
Harris, William H.
Kaull, Thomas E.
Layton, Fletcher W.
Leonard, Junius P.
Pardee, Edmund W.
Shaw, Leon M.
Spencer, Frederick B.
Weaver, William B.

(For Two Years)

Gerberville, Bonaventura.

SECOND WARD

(For Three Years)

Austin, John R.
Bacheller, Joshua B.
Brown, Eugene I.
Congdon, Thomas B.
Delano, John T., Jr.
Gladding, Edward G.
Hammett, Fred M.
Howard, William R.
McMahon, Andrew K.
Perry, Gardner S.
Reynolds, Gardiner B., Jr.
Thompson, James W.
Thompson, Samuel S.
Wood, Harry D.

(For Two Years)

Thurston, Donald P.

THIRD WARD

(For Three Years)

Barker, Christopher F.
Beck, Horace P.
Brackett, Charles A.
Brady, William E.
Cassimatis, George E.
Coggshall, John S.
Horton, Jeremiah W.
Levy, Max
Pike, Willard L.Riley, Henry G.
Rooney, James J.
Stewart, Charles W.
Vetri, Theodore
Wilbar, Francis G.
Yampanis, George V.

(For Two Years)

Easton, Gardner C.

(For One Year)

Haas, Albert F.

FOURTH WARD

(For Three Years)

Anthony, Joseph S.
Bacheller, Dudley P.
Bric, Maurice E.
Carney, Joseph P.
Clark, Philip E.
Clarke, William A.
Chadwick, William H.
Connerdon, Daniel P.
Diggles, Raymond J.
Harrington, Michael J.
Maher, William A.
McLeish, Kenneth C.
Nagle, John E.
O'Connor, George V.
Reagan, Thomas F.

(For One Year)

DeCotis, Michele

FIFTH WARD

(For Three Years)

Anthony, William C.
Blake, John W.
Case, Thomas F.
Connell, John J.
Hallock, George C.
Kelly, John H. A.
Maher, George
Malley, Charles H.
Martin, Michael P.
Phelan, Thomas S.
Shea, Dennis J.
Sullivan, Michael J.
Sweeney, John P.
Voigt, Ernst T.

CODDINGTON POINT DEVELOPMENT

The construction work on the Coddington Point addition to the Naval Training Station continues to drag slowly. There has been from the start much trouble in securing competent help and at no time have the contractors had the number of men on the job that were required to push it along with the speed that had been expected. Even the small number was further reduced this week by the departure of a number of workmen, skilled and unskilled laborers, who departed for other parts when the overtime work was cut off, thus reducing their pay.

There has been considerable uncertainty as to whether the development of the Newport station would continue after the coming of peace, especially in consideration of the question of adequate water supply, but a telegram received from Washington this week stated that Newport and Hampton Roads would have the two permanent naval stations on the Atlantic coast.

Newport had a little rain this week, which has helped the water situation somewhat, but has not removed the danger of a water famine by any means. Something like an inch of rain fell, but as the ground was very dry and parched a large part of this was immediately soaked up, so that about all the improvement the ponds received was from what water fell directly on their surface. This week's rain has put the ground into a receptive condition, however, so that if more rain comes in a short time, the springs and brooks will receive a supply which will feed the ponds for some time. It is to be hoped that the water supply will approach somewhere near the normal, before cold weather sets in and the ponds freeze over, otherwise the conditions will be more than serious.

Next Thursday will be Thanksgiving, and although there will be on that day more Newport boys abroad than there were a year ago, their families will have good reason for thanking that the war is over, and that no serious danger now threatens them. It is thought that some of them may be home before Christmas, although many will doubtless be kept on duty for some time to come. There will be no special program for entertainment on Thanksgiving Day in Newport, but there will be doubtless many home gatherings during the day.

Because of a slight recurrence of the influenza epidemic in Jamestown, the pupils from that town who have been attending the Rogers High School in this city, will be excluded from the school for a time. The situation in Jamestown is not regarded as very serious as yet, most of the cases being much less severe than during the big epidemic of the early fall.

The local fuel commission has ruled that local dealers who have supplied all the customers who will accept two-thirds delivery, may proceed to deliver one-half of the remaining allotment after making application to the commission.

KILLED WIFE AND SELF

Chief Gunner's Mate Roy Stirmon, U. S. N., and his wife were found dead from bullet wounds in the boarding place of Mrs. Stirmon on Broadway at an early hour Wednesday morning. The shots that ended their lives were heard by occupants of the house who notified the police, and when the room was entered the husband was already dead and the wife died within a few minutes. There is no doubt but that Stirmon first shot his wife and then turned the revolver upon himself. His act was the result of domestic troubles.

Mr. and Mrs. Stirmon had not been living together, the latter having occupied a room on Warner street for some time, and having moved to the Broadway house a short time ago. Tuesday evening she went out with her husband and they returned quietly together. Stirmon left the house, but returned and went to his wife's room. About 1 o'clock Wednesday morning two shots were fired, and the police were at once notified. When they arrived they found both the young people beyond medical aid. The body of Stirmon was removed to the Naval Hospital and that of his wife to the morgue.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Stirmon was particularly well known in Newport, their homes being on the Pacific coast. Stirmon was a member of the Seaman Gunners Class at the Torpedo Station and would have been graduated in about a month. He was well liked by those who knew him. Mrs. Stirmon had lived quietly in Newport, and had recently applied to the Employment Bureau for employment as chauffeur.

Mr. Stirmon's mother lives in Texas and his body will be sent there for interment. Mrs. Stirmon's father lives in the State of Washington and it is probable that her body will be interred in this city. A full investigation of the affair has been made by the local police and by officers of the Navy here.

BIG MILITARY SPECTACLE

The Newport Artillery, composing the Newport company of the Rhode Island State Guard, will take part in the big production of the Battle of Viny Ridge which will be staged at Narragansett Park in Providence on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day, the receipts being devoted to the uniform and equipment of the State Guard. Much interest is being taken in the affair throughout the State and it is expected that there will be a large attendance. The battle will be staged in a realistic manner under the direction of men who have already had charge of several similar affairs. It will be on a large scale, but the Park is large enough to provide ample room for the participants as well as for an immense gathering of spectators.

At the regular meeting of the Newport Artillery on Tuesday evening, Col. A. A. Barker, the commanding officer of the State Guard, was present to explain the plans, which were talked over in detail. The local company will go to Providence on Sunday to take part in the full rehearsal on that day. Tickets for the production are being disposed of in Newport, and although it will not be as convenient for Newporters to attend as for those living up the State, there will probably be a considerable attendance from this section. Captain William Knowe, commanding the local company of the State Guard, is at the head of the local committee to make arrangements and to take charge of the sale of tickets.

Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson gave a remarkably interesting talk at the Lafayette Theatre on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Smith College Unit under the auspices of the Smith College Club of Newport. The theatre was well filled and a considerable sum was realized for the benefit of the invaluable relief work for children that is being accomplished by this unit. The lecture was an informal talk on conditions at the front and behind the front as Lieutenant Dawson had found them during his long fighting experience in the army. He is now on sick leave and is devoting his time to lectures through the country to aid various war activities.

November has not given us much cold weather as yet, the season having been much warmer than it was last year. It is hoped that the same conditions will hold true throughout the winter and that we may be spared such another cold spell as we had last winter.

Owing to the inclement weather, the weekly practice march of the brigade of naval apprentices was omitted on Wednesday.

METHODIST CENTENARY

The Rev. Charles S. Otto of Winthrop, Mass., will preach at three Newport churches tomorrow (Sunday). He will dwell particularly upon the great Centenary Movement of the Methodist Church which will be observed next year and a feature of which will be the raising of a fund of \$80,000,000 for the development of the church at home and in foreign lands.

Mr. Otto will speak in the forenoon at the First Methodist Church, in the afternoon at the Middletown Church and in the evening at the Thamus street Church.

One of the interesting events in connection with the Centenary is the New England Centenary Conference or World Programme Conference of New England Methodism which will take place Dec. 3 and 4 at Tremont Temple, Boston. Mr. Otto will call particular attention to this event at which New England Methodism will be acquainted with the purposes of the Centenary Movement. At this conference it is expected that pastors and representatives from all the New England Methodist churches will be present.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

No. 27 of the Historical Bulletin published by the Newport Historical Society has just been issued at the Mercury Office. It is an exceedingly interesting number. It contains a valuable as well as a readable article on the Newport Liberty Tree, by Rev. Dr. Terry, President of the Society. The article is a very exhaustive one, dealing not only with our Liberty Tree and its history, but gives an account of many similar trees throughout the countries of the world. This Bulletin contains a full page cut of the Liberty Tree as it looks today, from a photo taken expressly for this Bulletin. It also contains a cut of the Liberty Tree planted in 1783, as it looked in 1854, in the book by George C. Mason, published at that time. In addition the current number of the Bulletin contains an interesting report by the Librarian and resolutions on the death of Mrs. Richard C. Derby, one of the Directors of the Society.

FRED C. MAYER KILLED

Sergeant Fred C. Mayer, son of Mrs. Joseph Mayer of this city, is reported as killed in action in France. His death occurred on October 9, and probably was in the St. Michel sector. He was a sergeant in Co. F, 328th Infantry, and had been in France for some time.

Sergeant Mayer left Newport in the fall of 1917 on one of the first draft quotas for Camp Devens. After preliminary training he was made a corporal and was sent across with his regiment, being promoted to sergeant after arriving over there.

He was a brother of Mrs. Harry Vayro, Mrs. Harry Stone and Miss Florence Mayer. He was well known and well liked in Newport.

Although there is a comparatively large supply of coal in the yards of the Newport dealers, many persons have not as yet taken the two-thirds allotment which they are entitled to have placed in their bins now. With a great many persons it is probably a case where they are unable or do not desire to lay out the money all at once. But the dealers and local fuel commission are anxious to have these deliveries made so that the dealers can restock their yards in preparation for the filling of the remaining one-third of each customer's allotment.

The business before the board of aldermen on Thursday evening was mostly routine, some matters being prepared to lay before the representative council next week, including requests for additional appropriations for the fire and police departments. A proposition to turn over the Vanderbilt Circle to the park commission was laid on the table for a time on the possibility that the proposed soldiers and sailors' memorial might be erected thereon.

David C. Woods of this city, a well known hackney auto driver, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Taunton jail. He was charged with causing the death of a colored man named Walter Green by striking him with his auto in Fall River last April. The Court recognized extenuating circumstances, but decided on the jail sentence rather than a fine.

Plans are being made for the erection of the usual big community Christmas tree on Washington Square.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

Mr. James Austin Peckham, U. S. N., has been discharged from the Naval Hospital at Pensacola, Fla., where he has been confined by rheumatism. Mr. Dennis Murphy, also of this town, is at Pensacola.

Miss Carolyn D. Anthony is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Childs of Providence.

At the regular meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, which was held with Mrs. Edward G. Ruggles, on the West Main Road, the usual devotional exercises were followed by a number of readings, and a special program of music and readings was given in the evening. The hostess served a supper to the members.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Wilcox, who have been occupying Miss Kate L. Durfee's cottage, have moved into the tenement recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. David P. Hedley.

The annual communication of Eureka Lodge, No. 22, was held on Tuesday evening. The following officers were installed:

Worshipful Master—Arthur O. Smith.

Senior Warden—Charles G. Clarke.

Junior Warden—Alfred C. Hall.

Treasurer—A. Lincoln Hamby.

Secretary—H. Frank Anthony.

Chaplain—Charles L. Sewall.

Senior Deacon—Herbert B. Ashley.

Junior Deacon—Walter C. Brinkman.

Senior Steward—Stanley B. Grinnell.

Junior Steward—David P. Hedley.

Sentinel—Gould Anthony.

Marshal—F. N. Borden.

Tyler—Henry C. Anthony, Jr.

The officers were installed by District Deputy Grand Master Frederick L. Dana, and Master of Ceremonies, Worshipful Brother Truman Beckwith, both of Providence. They were accompanied by Worshipful Grand Master E. Tudor Gross. A roast meat supper was served to a large number of members and their visitors.

Professor and Mrs. Rüerit and family, who have occupied Mr. and Mrs. Robert Purcell's house on Glen street, have moved to Providence.

Miss Kate L. Durfee is spending a few days in Providence, as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Remington.

The Sunshine Society, which was formed in Portsmouth about ten years ago and which has not been in active service for the past five years, but has been quietly doing deeds of sunshine, met with the President, Mrs. Berton Storrs, and voted to resume looking after the needy in town. It was voted to give \$20 to the War Fund Campaign.

Mrs. Richard R. Macomber has gone South to visit her daughter, Mrs. Roderick MacLeod. Lieut. MacLeod is stationed at Fort Monroe.

A chicken salad supper was served at Fair Hall on Wednesday evening for the benefit of St. Anthony's Church, with a good attendance.

Mrs. Fannie Scott has moved into the upper tenement of Mrs. Robert Ayler's house on East Main road. Miss Helen Ayler, who returned from the Newport Hospital last week, is much improved, but she has not been out of doors yet.

News has been received by relatives that Mrs. Alfred J. Mott, who is ill at the Lighthouse Hospital in Fall River, is very comfortable and getting along as well as could be expected.

Miss Emma Tallman has returned from Fall River, where she has been helping care for Miss Mabel Tallman, who was ill with influenza.

Mrs. Benjamin B. Barker, Jr., and her infant child have returned to their home from the Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. David P. Hedley have moved into the house with Mrs. Hedley's mother, Mrs. Ida Grinnell, on Freeborn street.

The balance of the stone required for the completion of the Quaker Hill road has been secured and work will soon be resumed. About three weeks will be required to finish the work.

Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott have returned to their home on East Main Road, after spending a few weeks with Mrs. Elliott's father, Mr. John R. Manchester, during the absence of Mrs. Manchester in Newport. Mrs. Elliott entertained the Red Cross at an all-day meeting on Thursday.

Mr. John Davis, who has been at the Newport Hospital for a number of weeks, returned to his home on Monday. Mr. Davis was injured in an automobile accident, in September, breaking several bones.

Master Richmond Dennis, older son of Mrs. Annie Dennis, returned Tuesday from the Newport Hospital, where he has been for an operation.

The Helping Hand Society gave a supper and sale in the Methodist Episcopal Church vestry on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Kathryn Cooper and Mrs. Charles Ashley were in charge of the fancy work table and a large quantity was sold. A good sum was realized from the supper.

Colors were lowered on Wednesday for the last time at Camp Admiral Olan. All of the regiments except one returned to their barracks on Third street last week. The company which was left at the camp were to clean up the grounds thoroughly. Mrs. Vanderbilt was present at the closing ceremony. The drum and bugle corps sounded their calls and a salute was fired, after which they marched to the gate, where a special car was waiting to take them to Newport. They will be missed, especially the music, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

Miss Louise Dawson of Providence is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Bertha Yeaw.

Horses for France

Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey
Author of "Over the Top,"
"First Call," Etc.

Mr. Empey's Experiences During His Seventeen Months in the First Line Trenches of the British Army in France

(Copyright, 1917, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

States cavalry."

The Agent: "What regiment?"
"Eleventh and Twelfth."
"You're a liar. You never saw the cavalry."

I felt like punching him on the nose but did not do so. I wanted to ship as a horseman. I showed him my discharges. He said: "They're faked. What did you do, desert or were you kicked out?"

I was getting sore and answered: "Deserted the Twelfth; kicked out of the Eleventh."

"What's your name?"

"Arthur Guy Empey."

"You're a German."

This was, too, much even for me, and I answered: "You're a damned liar." I saw my chances of shipping vanishing in smoke.

The Jew grinned and rubbed his hands and said: "You're all right. Go into that room and get a card made out, and come back at two o'clock."

I received a card and went to a headdress across the street and had a wonderful meal of corned beef hash, muddy coffee and huge slices of bread, minus butter. This cost me fifteen cents.

At two o'clock I reported back, and with seventy-two others was herded like cattle, and in a long, straggling line, danked by three of the employees of the agency, we marched to the ferry and landed "somewhere in New Jersey."

The ship, a huge three-stacker, was lying alongside. We were shoved into single file, ready to go up the gangplank. Then our real examination took place. At the foot of the gangplank were a group of men around a long table. They certainly put us through a third degree to find out if there was any German blood in us. Several men were turned down. Luckily, I got through and signed for the voyage, and went on board.

At the head of the gangplank stood the toughest specimen of humanity I have ever seen. He looked like a huge gorilla, and had a big, crescent-shaped, livid scar running from his left ear under his chin up to his right eye. Every time he spoke, the edges of the scar seemed to grow white. His nose was broken and he had huge, shaggy eyebrows. His hand was resting on the rail of the ship. It looked like a ham, and inwardly I figured out what would happen to me if that ham-like fist ever came in contact with the point of my jaw. As we passed him he showered us with a few complimentary remarks, such as "Of all the lousy scum I have seen, this bunch of lubbers is the worst, and this is what they give me to take thirteen hundred horses over to Bordeaux." Later on I found this individual was foreman of the horse gang.

We were ordered aft and sat on the after hatch. The fellow on my right was a huge, blue-gummed negro. He was continually scratching himself. I unconsciously eased away from him and bumped into the fellow sitting on my left. After a good look at him I eased back again in the direction of the negro. I don't think that he had taken a bath since escaping from the cradle. Right then my uppermost thought was how I could duck this trip to France. The general conversation among the horse gang was:

"When do we eat?"

We must have sat there about twenty minutes, when the second foreman came aft. I took fifteen guesses at his nationality, and at last came to the conclusion that he was a cross between a Chinaman and a Mexican. He was thin, about six feet tall, and wore a huge sombrero. His skin was tanned the color of leather. Every time he smiled I had the impression that the next minute he would plant a silletto in my back. His name was Pintero. His introduction to us was very brief: "Get up off of that blankety blank hatch and line up against the rail." We did as ordered. Then he commanded: "All the niggers line up alongside of the port rail." I guess a lot of them did not know what he meant by the "port rail" because they looked very much bewildered. With an oath he snapped out: "You blankety blank idiots. The port rail is that rail over there. Come on. Move or I'll soon move you." He looked well able to do this and the niggers promptly shuffled over to the place designated. He quickly divided us into squads of twelve men, then ordered: "All of you who are deserters from the army, or who have seen service in the cavalry step out in front." Four others besides myself stepped out. The first man he came to be informed: "You're a straw boss. Do you know what a straw boss is?" This man, neckily answered, "No, sir." With another oath, the second foreman said: "All right, you're not a straw boss; fall back." I got the cue immediately. My turn came next.

"Do you know what a straw boss is?"

I said: "Sure."

He said: "All right, you're a straw boss."

I had not the least idea of what he was talking about, but made up my mind that it would not take me long to find out. Then he passed down the line, picking out straw bosses. I asked one of the men in my gang what were the duties of a straw boss. He had been over with horses before, and told me that a straw boss meant to be in charge of the gang to feed the horses and to draw and keep careful check on the straw, hay, oats and bran. Having served in the cavalry, this job, as I figured, would be regular pie for me.

In about an hour and a half's time Pintero had selected his straw bosses and divided the men into gangs, and assigned us to our quarters on the ship. These quarters were between decks and very much crowded; the stench was awful. Iron bunk, three deep, with filthy and lousy mattresses on them, were set into the sides of the ship. The atmosphere in that dirty hole turned my stomach and I was longing for the fresh air of the deck.

A dirty bum, with tobacco running out of the corner of his mouth, turned to me and asked: "Do the graybacks

bother you much, matey?" A shudder ran through me as I answered: "Not much." But I figured out that as soon as I got them, which I knew would occur in a very short time, they certainly would bother me, but I had to keep a stiff upper lip if I wanted to retain their respect and my authority as a straw boss.

One old fellow in my gang was a trouble maker. He must have been about forty years old and looked as hard as nails. He was having an argument with a pasty-faced looking specimen of humanity, about twenty-six years old. To me, this man appeared to be in the last stages of consumption. I told the old fellow to cut out his argument and leave the other fellow alone. Upon hearing this he squirted a well-directed stream of tobacco juice through his front teeth, which landed on my shoe. I inwardly admired and respected his accuracy. I saw my authority waning and knew that I would have to answer this insult quickly. I took two or three quick steps forward



Swung on His Jaw With My Fist.

and swung on his jaw with my fist. His head went up against the iron bunk with a sickening sound and he crumpled up and fell on the deck, the blood pouring from the cut in his head. I felt sick and faint thinking that he had been killed, but it would not do to show these signs of weakness on my part, so without even moving toward him I ordered one of the men to look him over and see if he was all right. He soon came around. From that time on he was the most faithful man in the section and greatly respected me. The rest of the men growled and mumbled and I thought I was in for a terrible beating. Lying close at hand was an iron spike about eighteen inches long. Grasping this, I turned to the rest, trying to be as tough as I possibly could:

"If any of the rest of you bums think they are boss around here, start something, and I will sink this into his head." Although I was quailing underneath, I got away with it, and from that time on I was boss of my section.

Now every man was smoking or chewing tobacco. Pretty soon the hold became thick with smoke, and I was gasping for breath, when the voice of the foreman came down the companionway:

"Turn out on deck and give a hand loading the horses. Look alive or I'll come down there and rouse you out pretty quick."

We needed no second invitation and lined up on the deck. I looked over the rail. On the dock were hundreds of the sorriest looking specimens of horse flesh I have ever laid eyes on. These horses were in groups of ten or twelve, being held by horsemen from the New Jersey stockyards. A lot of the men who had shipped as horsemen had never led a horse in their life, and it was pitiful to see their fear.

The foreman let out a volley of oaths for them to move quickly, and they decided to accept the lesser evil and take a chance with the horses.

Then the work of loading commenced.

I have been in a cavalry regiment when hurry-up orders were received to train for the Mexican border and helped to load eleven hundred horses on trains. The confusion on that dock was indescribable. The horses were loaded by three runways. My gang and I were detailed on the after runway. The foreman was leaning over the rail, glaring down upon us and now and then giving instructions mixed with horrible oaths. He had a huge marlinpike in his hand. On the dock was the second foreman, in his huge sombrero, a red neckerchief around his neck, wearing a blue shirt with the sleeves rolled up to the elbows, and in his right hand a colled lariat. It did one's heart good to see him rope the horses which broke loose. Upon watching his first performance I knew I was correct when I figured him as having Mexican blood in his veins.

A bleary-eyed drunk was trying to lead a horse by the halter up our run. He was looking back at the horse, at the same time tugging and jerking on the halter. You could see the white in the horse's eyes, and I knew right away from my experience with horses, that this was a bad one, or as we would term him in the cavalry, an "outlaw." The drunk was cursing and sweating and kicking up at the horse's head. The foreman saw this and directed his barrage at the offender.

"How in h— do you expect to lead a horse while looking at him? Turn your back to him, you lousy bum. You are blocking the whole run. Turn your back to him, I say. You can't lead him that way. If I come down there to you, I'll soon show you how to get him aboard."

The bleary-eyed one became bewildered and in his excitement lost his footing on the slippery runway and fell underneath the horse, at the same time loosening his hold on the halter chain. The horse jerked his head loose, reared up, turned around and made a break for the deck. The man on the gangway

tried to scramble out of the way. The horse, in wheeling, let fly with both heels and caught him below the right ear with his near hind foot. With a piercing shriek the drunk clasped both hands to his head, fell over backward and rolled down to the foot of the gangplank, and lay there in a crumpled heap, the blood pouring from his nose, mouth and the wound below his ear.

Upon hearing this shriek several of the men leading their horses, in their fright turned them loose, and there was a mad stampede on the deck.

The pasty-faced horseman, whom I had helped put a little while before in the argument about his bunk was standing near the runway, holding on to a horse. He turned his horse loose and rushed to the bloody mess, which was twirling with convulsive shudders. The foreman, on seeing this accident, snapped out a long string of curses, which almost froze my heart.

"What did I tell you? Didn't I tell you not to look at him? I knew you would get it, and a damned good job, too; blocking that run with your foot tricks."

Then he noticed the pasty-faced horseman stooping over the bleeding man.

"Get 'im by the heels, you cross, between a corpse and mummy, and drag him out of the way. We've bloody well got to get this ship loaded to catch the tide."

The pale-faced man kept on with his examination without paying any attention to the foreman's instructions. The foreman got blue in the face and bulled over with rage.

"Do you hear what I tell you? Get 'im out of the way. This ship has got to be loaded or I'll go down there and pound some obedience into you."

The man still paid no attention. The foreman was speechless. In a few seconds the stooping man straightened up, and looking the foreman straight in the eye, calmly replied: "He's dead." This did not seem to faze the foreman in the least and he bellowed out: "How do you know he is dead?" The man answered simply: "I'm a doctor." Then the foreman once again exploded: "A doctor! Blawst my deadlights, a doctor! Well, if you're a doctor, what in h— are you doing on a horse ship? You ought to be rolling pills for the highbrows."

The doctor never took his piercing look from the eye of the foreman. The foreman was now like an enraged bull. Spitting all over himself, he blustered out: "Well, if he's dead, there is no doctor that can do him any good. A couple of you black skinks over there (addressing two negroes who were almost blanched to a bluish white and who were trembling near by), get aboard of him and drag 'im out of the way." One of the negroes, with a leering grin, replied: "I shipped on this here ship to handle hosses, and I don't allow nowher that it's my work to tote corpses around."

Just then the second foreman rushed over, gave the negro a push out of the way, and, grabbing the heels of the dead man, pulled him away from the run. I turned away, sickened with disgust. The foreman then took an empty oat sack and spread it over the bloody head.

Just then the clanging bell of an ambulance was heard and a white-clothed doctor, followed by two men with a stretcher, pushed their way through the crowd of horses and horsemen. They were accompanied by a policeman. The body was put into the ambulance and taken away, while the policeman went on board the ship.

The pasty-faced doctor was holding onto the rail of the runway and coughing. I thought each gasp would be his last. The second foreman was talking to him. The doctor paid no attention. Going up behind the doctor, the foreman coolly measured his distance and swung on the point of his jaw. The doctor crumpled up and fell on the dock. At this cowardly and dastardly act, I saw red and made a leap at the foreman. An onrushing light flashed in front of me and a huge locomotive, going 60 miles an hour, hit me between the eyes; then blackness. When I came to, I was lying in my bunk in the hold. I had an awful headache. Then everything came back to me with a flash. I could hear the gurgling of water on the ship's side and knew we were under way. Right then and there I decided never again, especially while aboard ship, to interfere with the foreman. Among that gang of human wrecks and out-throats it was every man for himself, and the survival of the fittest. I had two beautiful black eyes, and my nose felt like a football.

I went up on deck. The moon and stars were out and the twinkling lights of New York harbor were gradually fading into the distance. Leaning over the rail were the foreman and the veterinarian, "Doc" Casey, by name. The foreman was talking. Snatches of his conversation reached my ears: "Load horses? Why, that bunch of scum they wished on me couldn't load lump sugar, one lump at a time. How Brown expects me to deliver 1,300 horses into Bordeaux with this scurvy outfit, I don't know. We're lucky, I'm thinkin', if five hundred o' them don't die. Why, there's not one o' the blighters knows which end of a horse eats hay. I tell you, Doc, your work is cut out for you. If, in a few days, you don't have a couple of hundred cases of colic on your hands, then I'm a bloomin' liar."

"Doc" Casey answered: "Well, I'll tell you, Mr. Goorty, this is my third trip over and I have seen some tough bunches, but this one is the limit, and I sure have a job on my hands. It's too bad that Pintero let out on that young fellow, because, in my mind, that was a pretty cowardly blow. He seemed to know how to handle horses. What do you say if I give him the job of assistant veterinarian? He's had six years' cavalry experience."

The foreman answered: "Throw him over the side, if you want—I don't care. But I guess you'll need someone to help you out, so go to it."

I was overjoyed. Just then Pintero came aft. The horse doctor turned to him and said: "Look here, Pintero,

I've been lots of dirty work in my life, but that exhibition of yours on the dock is about the filthiest I've seen in a long time. Now, just take a tip from me. That young fellow from now on is working for me, and you lay your hands off of him. If I find you meddling with him, I'll push that ally grip of yours down your throat until it chokes you. Now, that's all I got to say, lay off of him. Do you understand?"

Pintero started to mumble excuses, but the doctor shut him up with, "I don't want to hear any more. Lay off of you for life, but remember what I tell you. Steer clear from the two o' us, sailor?"

I guess the second foreman "sailed" all right, because he roused up no answer. My heart warmed to "Doc" Casey and I slipped away unobserved.

The next morning the doctor fixed me up with court plaster, and I was installed as assistant veterinarian at \$30 for the trip. I was to "sleep in 'Doc' Casey's stateroom, where he had his medicine stock, but before entering the room 'Doc' told me, "Take this bucket of water; put a few drops of creosote in it, and go aft on the hatch and take a good bath, and throw your underwear away."

I asked him what for. He answered: "When you take your shirt off, take a good look at it and you'll see why."

I began to feel itchy all over but reluctantly followed his instructions.

Upon taking my shirt off, one look was enough. It was alive, and over the rail it went. 'Doc' loaned me a white suit and took charge of my outer clothing. What he did with them I don't know, but that afternoon he returned them to me. They were shrunk a size smaller, but were clean. I was satisfied. So was 'Doc.'

Five days out we ran into a squall and our work was cut out for us. We even had horses on the decks in wooden stalls. The ship was lurching and pitching, and huge seas would burst over the gunwales.

Several of the wooden stalls gave way and the horses were loose on the deck. With every lurch of the ship a couple of horses would fall, and, kicking and snorting, would slide down the inclined deck, hitting against winches and the hatchway, scraping their hides off. It was worth a man's life to get into that mess.

Then I had more or less respect for the foreman and second foreman. Into the midst of that struggling and kicking bunch of horses they went, assisted by 'Doc' Casey. Four of the horses received broken legs, and Pintero, instead of shooting them, cut their throats with a sharp dagger he carried.

One of the negroes from the lower hold staggered to the upper deck with



Staggered to the Upper Deck With His Face Blanched Almost White.

his face blanched almost white, and his eyes popping out of his head. Between gasps he informed us that a whole section of stalls, 24 in all, had been carried away between decks, and that the horses were loose. He said three negroes in his gang were caught in this stampede.

The foreman mustered most of the men, and dividing them into three groups, in charge of himself, the second foreman and 'Doc' Casey, they went below. I followed. An awful sight met my eyes.

The ship was lurching in a horrible manner. All I could see was one maulate a pile of kicking horses, smashed up planks and the three negroes piled up in one corner of the compartment, and then, with a lurch of the ship, they would slide into the other. Nothing could be done by us. It was madness to attempt anything. The three negroes were dead.

That night and the following day was a perfect hell on the ship for men and horses. The ship rode through the squall, and when it became calm we all got busy. Out of the 24 horses between decks we had to shoot 17 on account of injuries. Besides the 17 3 had died from broken necks. The 4 remaining horses were still alive but hardly had a square foot of hide left. They were a pitiful sight.

The next day the three negroes were buried at sea without a word of prayer.

For the next couple of days nothing of importance happened.

About four days out of Bordeaux one of the large steam pipes in the lower hold burst. In this hold there were 84 horses. The engineer of the ship tried to repair the break, but it was almost worth a man's life to go down there in that hissing and scalding steam. The cries of the horses went straight to my heart. All we could do was to turn streams of cold salt water from three pairs of hose into the hold, thus trying to keep the heat down and save as many horses as possible.

Why the engineer did not shut off the steam I don't know. I noted this fact in my report. After about four hours the steam was shut off and the two foremen, 'Doc' Casey and myself, followed by twelve other men, went into the hold. I will never forget the sight as long as I live. Nearly every

one of the horses was dead, and those which still remained alive had to be shot. Some of them were practically boiled alive. The weather was hot, and it was not long before the rolling bodies of the horses made the stench on board unbearable. We had to get these bodies out of long tackles were rigged up, a chain around the neck of a dead horse, and I worked the chain. The bodies were snaked along the passageways in the hold and up to the hatch. Some of the bodies would not hold together, and it was a common sight to see a dead horse suspended in the air by his hind leg drop suddenly into the hold below, leaving his leg hanging to the tackle.

Every horse sent to France is branded with a different brand. They have a system of indexing them. As each dead horse was snaked to the upper deck, 'Doc' had to stoop over and make a note of the brand before the horse was thrown overboard.

As the dead horses were dropped over the side, a resounding splash could be heard and the water was churned into a foamy white as the body momentarily sank from view. Then the bloated body of the horse would reappear and disappear in the wake of the ship, the seagulls hovering and screaming around it.

The grab on that ship was awful, and a day out of Bordeaux the gang of horsemen refused to work. The foreman mustered them on the main deck, and standing on the bridge let out about twenty minutes of religion and advice in their direction. The whole gang immediately got religious and returned to their duties.

I was heartily sick and disgusted with the rest of the trip, because the stench was awful, there being about twelve dead horses that we could not get out.

Just outside of the entrance of the river leading to Bordeaux, a small, rakish boat, flying the tri-color of France, came alongside. We went to and up the gangplank came three French officers. They were clothed, with the captain of the ship and our foreman, and after about twenty minutes, left and we continued on our course.

Going up the river in some places the banks were only about twenty feet away. We could see the French women tilling their fields. As we went by these workers stopped and waved their hands in the air to us, and we waved back. It was my first sight of France, and I was not in any way disappointed. It lived up to my expectations.

A little farther up the river we came to a large dock where ships were loading and unloading cargoes, and a thrill passed through me as I saw my first batch of German prisoners at work. These were immense fellows, nearly every one being six feet or over. They were guarded by little French soldiers, averaging about five feet five inches, with a long rifle, bayonet fixed. This rifle, in comparison with the Frenchman, looked like a telegraph pole. The soldiers had on the old blue overalls, the tails buttoned back, pattern of 1871.

As we passed the German prisoners they scowled at us, and we, feeling quite safe on the deck, yelled back insults at them. One big Irishman right near me, took great glee in jumping up and down on the hatchway and running his finger across his throat. This seemed to enrage the prisoners and they yelled something in German. The Irishman must have understood it, because he let out a volley of curses in return. The French sentries seemed to enjoy this barrage of insults and did not in any way attempt to curtail the prisoners' remarks. This, at the time, struck me as depicting a remarkable sense of fairness, and later on, during my service on the western front, I found out that the Frenchman in all his dealings is fair and just.

Pretty soon the prisoners faded out of sight and we came alongside the dock at Bordeaux. I was all eagerness and strained my eyes so as not to miss the least thing. The dock was full of French cavalrymen, hurrying to and fro. Huge turkeys, black as the ace of spades, with white turbans on their heads, were majestically striding about.

After we warped into the dock and made fast, our work was over. We had nothing to do with the unloading of the horses. The French cavalrymen came aboard with a bunch of cavalry halters hanging over their arms. It was a marvel to see with what ease and efficiency that ship was unloaded. The condition of the horses was pitiful. They could hardly bend their legs from stiffness. They would hobble down the gangplank and stand trembling on the dock. In about a minute or so they would stretch their necks way up into the air and seem to be taking long breaths of the pure air. Then they started to whinny. They were calling backward and forward to each other. Even though I did not understand horse language, I knew exactly what they were saying. They were thanking the good Lord for their deliverance from that hell ship, and were looking forward to green pastures and a good roll in the dirt. Pretty soon you could see them bend their forelegs and lie down on the dock; then try to roll over. It was pitiful; some of them did not have the strength to turn over and they feebly kicked. Pretty soon the whole dock was a mass of rolling horses, the Frenchmen jumping around, gesticulating and jabbering.

After getting the horses up, they were divided into classes according to their height and weight. Then each horse was led into a ring chalked out on the dock and the army inspectors examined it. Very few were rejected. From this ring of chalk they were led into a portable stall and branded. You could hear the ringing voice of the brander shouting out what sounded like "Battary Loo." As he yelled this, a French private would come over, get the horse which had been branded, and lead it away. I got in conversation with an interpreter and he informed me that the

Continued on Page 3

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

Time-table showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices in this company.

Time Table Revised June 15, 1918.

Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston week days, 5:30, 6:30, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:45 (for Fall River), 9:10 p. m. Sunday—Leave N. H. for Fall River, 7:00, 11:10 a. m., 3:10, 5:45 (for Fall River), 9:10 p. m. Fall River and Taunton—Leave Newport—5:45, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:45 (Portsmouth only), 9:10 p. m. Taunton—Leave Newport—5:45, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:45, 9:10 p. m. Boston—Leave Newport—5:45, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:45, 9:10 p. m. Providence (via Fall River)—5:45, 8:15, 11:10 a. m., 1:15, 3:10, 5:45, 9:10 p. m.

Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6.50, 7.40, 8.50 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

WHAT OUR DEFENDERS COST

At Home It Is \$327 and Overseas \$423 a Year for Each Man in the Service.

Statistics have been collected by the clothing and equipage, subsistence, conservation, reclamation and hardware and metals division of the quartermasters' corps, United States army, to indicate just what it costs a year to maintain a soldier overseas and in the United States.

These, according to the Army and Navy Journal, show that the cost is \$423.17 a year to equip and maintain a soldier overseas and \$327.78 to equip and maintain one in the United States. Subsistence, figured at 69 cents a day, amounts to \$251.85 yearly for each man overseas; figured at 61 cents a day in the United States, it amounts to \$219.90. The cost of the initial equipment for the soldier the first year in the United States is \$115.30, while the cost of his additional equipment for the first year overseas is \$32.41.

Thus it appears that if the soldier going overseas did not take with him a great deal of his equipment already supplied in the United States the contrast between the cost of equipping and maintaining a soldier in this country and abroad would be much more marked. Not only is the amount of equipment needed abroad greater than that needed in this country, but the statistics of the conservation and reclamation division show that equipment and clothing overseas are subject to much harder use, wear out more quickly and are less effectively reclaimed than similar material, clothing and equipment used in the United States. The amount of reclamation of each individual soldier's equipment in this country is \$75.80 a year, while the amount of reclamation of similar material abroad is but \$33.31.

TRAGEDY ABOVE THE CLOUDS

Individual Combats and Disasters That Test the Nerves and Wits of the Flying Fighters.

Though airplane battles are tremendously exciting for all those participating in them, it is not always in actual conflict that the nerves and wits of flyers are tested to the utmost. Many adventures may be met in tamer pursuits.

Every now and then comes the roar of a gun from below, followed by flashes of blue and red, harsh, angry explosions right and left, front and rear; the disappearance in flames sometimes of what till then had been a welcome companion on the wing, the drone of some hardy adventurer strenuously endeavoring to climb into the night, and now and then the awful spectacle of a machine emerging safely from a smoke cloud only to go smash into another traveling in a different direction.

An awful smash, a hideous explosion, smoke, human cries, flames and then, with volcanic intensity, the sudden plunging into the abyss not only of what a few moments previously were two magnificently equipped bomb throwers, but four human souls, brave, proud, youthful and adventurous—Washington Star.

Blondin's Feat Recalled.

In the whirligig of momentous world events it is not strange that there should pass almost unnoticed a few days ago the fifty-eighth anniversary of Blondin's exploit of crossing Niagara gorge on a four-inch tight rope, a feat that still stands as the acme of daring and nerve. One of the thousands of spectators that lined the river bank was the prince of Wales, late King Edward. This was the first time anyone had crossed Niagara gorge on a rope. Blondin carried a man on his shoulders on one trip, wheeled a wheelbarrow over on a second trip, and on a third trip carried a stove on his balancing rod and flung it on the rope, cooked cakes and threw them to people in small boats below on the river. Blondin was afterward killed in Paris.

He made a test in 1850, and in the following year successfully carried out his feat, October 10, 1850.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

"Somewhere in France" with Arthur Guy Empey Author of "OVER THE TOP"

average life of these horses in the French army was three days, so these poor horses had only left that hell ship to go into a worse hell of bursting shells and cracking bullets.

I, after passing a rigid examination as to my nationality, and being issued a cattleman's passport, inquired my way to the prefecture of police. I delivered to him a sealed envelope which I had received in New York. Upon opening it, he was very gracious to me and I went into a rear room, where the interpreter put me through a grilling examination. From there I was taken to a hotel, and the next morning in the company of a sergeant and a private, got into a little match-box compartment on the funniest looking train I ever saw. The track seemed to be about three feet wide; the wheels of the cars looked like huge cogwheels on an engine minus the cogs. After bumping, stopping, and sometimes sliding backwards, in 26 hours we reached a little town. Supplies were piled up as high as houses. Officers and enlisted men were hurrying to and fro, and I could see long trains of supply wagons and artillery limbers always moving in the same direction.

I was ushered into the presence of a French officer, who, I later found out, was a brigadier general of the quartermaster corps. I could hear a distant booming, and upon inquiring found out that it was the guns of France, striving to hold back the German invaders. I trembled all over with excitement, and a feeling that I cannot describe rushed over me. I was listening to my first sound of the guns on the western front.

Two days afterward I again reached Bordeaux, and shipped to New York on the French liner Rochambeau. Upon arriving in New York I reported to the Frenchman who had sent me over. He was very courteous, and as I reached out to shake hands with him, he placed both hands on my shoulders and kissed me on the right and left cheek. I was dumfounded, blushed all over, and after receiving the pay that was due me, I left.

I think I could have borne another trip across with horses, but that being kissed upon my return completely got my goat.

I went back to the routine of my office, but everything had lost color and appeared monotonous. I believe I had left my heart in France, and I felt mean and small, eating three square meals a day and sleeping on a soft bed, when the armies on the other side were making the world's history.

Sometimes when sleeping I would have a horrible nightmare; I could see those horses being boiled alive in steam.

Several times later I passed that sign on Greenwich street, "Horses for France, Men Wanted," and the picture of the second foreman dropping the pasty-faced doctor would loom before my eyes. I do not know to this day what became of that nervy wreck of humanity, who had the temerity to tell our foreman where he got off at. I know he did not make the passage with us.

WOOL WILL LONG BE SCARCE

Life of a Pound of Valuable Product Has Been Shortened on Account of the War.

"Even with peace it is doubtful if our clothes will return to normal, in price or otherwise, until long after the war," writes Douglas Jaspersen in Everybody's. "The necessity of rehabilitating the millions of men in khaki is already a problem. This vast army to be re clothed will be a heavy drain upon the world's already exhausted wool and shoddy markets. Then, too, the need of depleted Germany for wool and shoddy should further tend to increase the shortage all over the world."

"Ever since the beginning of the war shoddy has been disappearing from our midst at an alarming rate, while the production of wool has been entirely inadequate to the world's needs. In normal times the life of a pound of wool in its various incarnations extends over a period of years."

"But war, the most wasteful of all businesses, has changed the old order of things. Both the virgin wool and the shoddy that went to make up that khaki coat for some soldier are buried, with its wearer, somewhere 'over there' and will never return to do duty for us again. And so, in a great many cases, the life of a pound of wool has been suddenly reduced from somewhere around six years to as many months. Wool alone can never clothe the world. It has been shoddy that kept the world's clothing bill down for many a year, and until the shoddy supply is normal again we can all expect to have more or less trouble with our clothes."

No Crime to Stifle Yawn.
The office boy says he has no record of any law having been enacted making it a crime to stifle a yawn. You may have in mind the case of Macbeth, who, as you will recall, created a sensation in the newspapers of his time by murdering sleep.—Indianapolis Star.

Liberty Before All Things.
Blendsmiths will not fascinate us, nor will threats of a halter intimidate us; for, under God, we are determined that, whatsoever, whenever or however we shall be called to make our exit, we will die free men.—Joshua Quincy.



INTERESTING



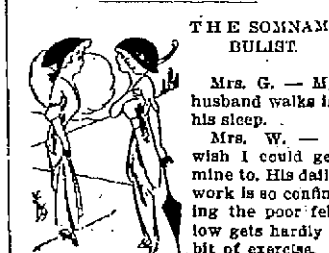
"Dear me! How interesting! Go ahead and keep it up; you might break the record."



NOW WOT?



The Sad One—Aw, run away Stubby. Wot kin a fat guy like you know about love!



LAST CAR



Bat—You seem somewhat perturbed, Mr. Owl?

Owl—Yes, I heard a couple of men standing by your car tracks say that they were waiting to catch the "owl."

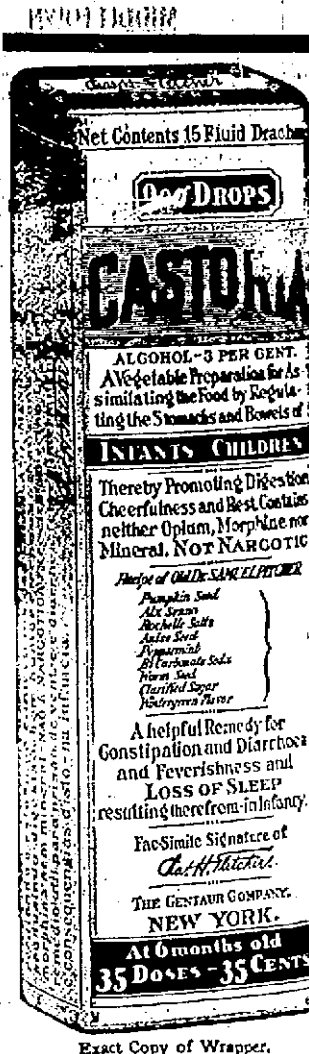
ALSO GAVE HIM EXERCISE.

Did that hair restorer you tried do you any good? Oh, yes; it kept me in a hopeful frame of mind for a whole month.

Heat Sufferer.

"Suffer much from the heat?" "I should say so. Nearly had a sunstroke rushing around to lay in next winter's coal."

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Caught On to Sailors' Trick.

If a man's hat blew overboard while leaving port many British skippers would turn back and delay sailing until the next day. It was an omen that one of the crew would be lost over the side during the trip. This sign, however, became discredited, as wily deckhands, desirous of another day ashore with their wives and families, contracted the habit of going aloft and assisting the wind to foretell disaster.

"Colonel" Is a Column Leader.

The Spanish for colonel is coronel, the Italian colonello. The Spaniards originated the word 400 years ago and seem to have made it by combining the sense of the Latin columna, a column; with that of corona, a crown. We follow the French spelling, but in pronouncing we retain the Spanish "r," hence "kernel," as we say it. Literally it means the leader of a column or of the company at the head of the regiment in column.

Cold-Water Cure.

If our eyes are in good order we may keep them so by opening them under cold water every morning when we wash, but cold water is for strong eyes; weak ones should use it tepid, with a little boracic powder dissolved therein. Keep your boracic solution ready mixed in a bottle, then you won't have to make it up every day.

Long Wars of the Past.

A review of history shows that all the most momentous clashes of arms have resulted in long wars. In the middle ages England waged an intermittent conflict with France known as the Hundred Years war; while the corresponding conflict between England and Scotland may be said to have been a five-century one.

"Commonwealth and Coffee."

The introduction of coffee into England dates from the period of the Cromwellian Protectorate; according to a Restoration pamphlet, "Coffee and Commonwealth came in together." Jacobs, a Jew, opened a coffee house at Oxford in 1650, and two years later the first one was established in London by Pasqua Rosée, the Armenian servant of a city merchant.

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MERCURY PUB. CO.,
182 THAMES ST.

NOTICE

OFFICE OF

Newport Gas Light Co.

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice.

Newport

Gas Light Co.

The Thirsty Sailor.

Here's one they are telling about a British sailor and a civilian host:

The civilian brought out a bottle of bourbon and took a drink, neglecting to offer one to the sailor. He did this about three times and then thought that the sailor might like to wet his whistle.

"Are you thirsty?" he asked the sailor.

"Yes, muchly so," answered the tar. Whereupon the civilian went out and got him a glass of water.

"I said I was thirsty," said the sailor, "not dirty."

Ostentatious Words.

Why cannot scientific persons who undertake to be informing to the public learn to display their learning less ostentatiously and to convey their meaning more intelligibly? One health authority tells us profoundly that "anorexia" also is present with Spanish influenza. We take this, from the dictionary, to mean loss of appetite, which really would not be a bad thing these days; but unless it is assumed that nobody but medical men are to have the disease, it might be well to give the miscellaneous lay public a chance to know what may all it.

Very Likely.

"The political and military situation this month will be in one respect like the family one."

"How so?"

"There will be a carving up of Turkey about Thanksgiving."

Most Valuable Garnets.

The oriental garnets are the most valuable and beautiful. They come principally from Pegu; and the town of Sirian having formerly been the chief mart for them, they are hence by corruption known among lapidaries by the appellation of Sirian-garnets. They appear to be the carbuncle of the ancients; their color is crimson, verging into a very red violet; they are transparent, and have a conchoidal fracture.

Origins of Military Titles.

Commodore and commander are terms borrowed and corrupted from the Spanish *comandante*, a knight, a commander, or the superior of a monastery. The French have the word *commandeur*, the Italian *comandatore*. *Commandant*, however, meaning the officer of a fortified town's garrison, etc., comes from the medieval Latin *commandator*, a commander, and *commandare*, to command.

Historic Island.

Blennerhassett's Island is a small island in the Ohio river about two miles below Parkersburg, W. Va., which figures in history. It gets its name from having been once owned by Hiram Blennerhassett, a wealthy Englishman, who built a fine residence on it. While living there he became financially involved in Aaron Burr's visionary and treacherous schemes, and they proved his ruin.

Optimistic Thought.

When one science is learned others become easy.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.
PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 131
Home Telephone 1010

Saturday, November 23, 1918



Kansas has one motor car for every seven persons. 188,273 cars were registered up to Nov. 1.

The German fleet is fast coming into the possession of the Allies. Seventy-one vessels of war, some of them dreadnoughts and some U-boats, surrendered to the Allied navy on Thursday.

The fight against government ownership of the express, cable and railroad systems as the permanent outcome of the control taken over during the war is to be launched by the Republican and Independent senators in Congress. A conference to consider a scheme of action will be held by the Republican leaders.

Washington advices indicate that Germany's national debt, represented mainly by war bonds held within the empire, is now nearly \$35,000,000,000. The national wealth is estimated at \$80,000,000,000. The national debt is almost one-half the entire wealth of the nation. When is added to that the enormous indemnities Germany will have to pay for her crimes, there will not be much left.

Kentucky has now become a bone dry state. All the distilleries have been sold at auction. Some property that cost five millions of dollars has been sold for two hundred thousand. President Lincoln's advice said to have been given to a certain general of convivial tendencies would not be needed now. In sending that general to the Army of the Tennessee, Lincoln is said to have said: "I advise you to go round Bourbon, Kentucky."

Washington is beginning to wake up to the impropriety of the President leaving the country for an indefinite period. Congress will be unable to pass bills requiring his signature, and the government will be completely tied up. More than all that the President's presence at the peace conference will be exceedingly embarrassing to the Allies. England, France and Italy have much more at stake than the United States in the outcome of this congress, but these nations are not sending their ruler to the conference.

President Wilson proposes to defy all precedents and will sail for Europe in about two weeks to be present at the Peace Conference to be held at Versailles or some other place in France. It is one grand mistake for the head of a great nation to put the ocean between himself and the country over which he is the ruler. It leaves the country without an official head for months, a thing which never happened before in the history of the nation. Besides it is entirely needless and may yet prove very embarrassing to us. He could just as well appoint representatives and keep himself in close touch with them by cable. They could carry out his wishes just as well as if he was there himself. He should appoint men with sufficient ability to have weight in the council and that is all he needs to do.

Newspapers throughout the country almost universally regret the President's determination to leave this country for an indefinite period to take part in the peace congress soon to be convened in France. The President of a great nation is needed at home. There are matters for his consideration constantly arising. It would seem as though he might have sufficient confidence in the men he is at liberty to appoint to let them act with the men from other nations interested to at least arrange the preliminary terms. England, France and Italy are vastly more concerned in the outcome of this peace congress than is the United States, and yet none of these nations has considered for a moment appointing its chief ruler to sit in the congress. The presence of the ruler of the United States in such a congress can but be embarrassing to the other members as well as belittling to us as a great nation. Looked at in any light possible the determination of President Wilson to have the leading part in this conference and to leave this country for an indefinite period is to be regretted, to say the least.

PLENTY OF GRAIN ON HAND

The report of Director-General McAdoo shows that on November 9 there was on hand in primary elevators 114,041,000 bushels of grain, compared with 17,556,000 bushels on the same day in 1917. Wheat and corn supplies especially showed an increase over a year ago. There were 3,787,000 bushels of corn in elevators on Nov. 9 compared with 167,000 bushels a year ago; 91,433,000 bushels of wheat compared with 5,039,000 in 1917 and 15,841,000 bushels of oats, against 12,160,000 last year. This does not look like starvation for this country.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATIONS

President Wilson and Governor Beekman have issued proclamations, designating Thursday, November 28, as a national and state day of thanksgiving and rejoicing. Governor Beekman's proclamation is as follows:

Whereas, three centuries ago, lacking three years, our ancestors first appointed a day wherein to offer their praises and thanksgiving, as a nation, to the Creator, and

Whereas, it is eminently fitting in this hour of victory for humanity that we, their inheritors, should renew the expression of our devotion to those guiding and exalted principles of free peoples, declared then by them and preserved now by us;

Therefore I, R. Livingston Beekman, Governor of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, by virtue of the authority vested in me under section 21 of chapter 21 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, 1918, a day of public thanksgiving, wherein the people of Rhode Island may refrain from their labors and in their several homes and places of worship return thanks to Almighty God for His manifold blessings.

Never since the establishment of a day of thanksgiving by our forefathers have our hearts been so filled with rejoicing and gratefulness. We are thankful that peace has returned to a war-torn world, that that day has blessed our country, that an unmitigated peace, which should destroy the civilization founded by the Prince of Peace and to set up in its stead a domination of night over day, has at last been ended and overthrown; that He has re-awakened in us the spirit of service and sacrifice, that His united and strengthened us in the hour of our need, and that He has renewed our faith that the righteous will not be forsaken.

Let us on this day, at the dawn of a new era of justice and freedom for all mankind, seek Divine guidance that peace may be permanently established under His sovereignty, so that the horrors of war may never again afflict His people.

In this hour of triumph let us beseech Him to assuage the grief of those whose loved ones have made the supreme sacrifice.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the state to be affixed, this fourteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen and of independence the one hundred and forty-third.

R. LIVINGSTON BEECKMAN, Governor.
By the Governor: J. FRED PARKER, Secretary of State.

MR. WILSON DECIDES TO GO

(Providence Journal)

The President's decision to go abroad is a grave error of judgment and the pity of it is that it cannot be defended by any argument whatever that those who will support its course would care to utter aloud.

What can he accomplish by his personal presence in Europe at this time that could not be accomplished in a more dignified and just as direct a manner by carefully selected delegates who would speak the will of America for him and for us?

Matters of the gravest import will be discussed at the Peace Conference. Many of them will be decided by a majority vote of the delegates and, since there is no doubt, will be settled in a manner distasteful to the personal ideas of the President. It is unseemly that the head of the American Republic should risk being put in a position like this. It is unseemly that we should have at the Conference a representative outranking, in official position, any other man there present. It is unseemly that we, who have borne the very least of the burdens, the sorrows and the desolation of this war, should approach that solemn convocation with a personally conducted excursion of friends, relatives, publicity agents, moving picture experts and politicians. One Ford Peace Ship in a generation ought to be enough.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY

Receiver Donham of the Bay State Street Railway Co. has filed in the United States District Court a petition in which he attacks the constitutionality of the Massachusetts statutes permitting street railways to grant half fares to school children.

He asks for permission to discontinue such fares on the lines of the Bay State. Copies have been sent to the city officials and school committees in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, through which the Bay State operates.

The country is to go bone dry after July 1st next, to last till all the troops have been demobilized. By that time it is expected that sufficient states will have ratified the prohibition law to make Prohibition permanent.

A number of the friends of Miss Annabelle King tendered her a surprise supper in the Grey Tea Shoppe on Wednesday evening, in honor of her recent engagement. A picture shower was a feature of the evening.

The Federal Reserve Board Bulletin estimates the direct cost of the war for all belligerent nations up to last May 1 at about \$175,000,000,000.

Honorary Army Promotion

Brevet is a French word, meaning commission or warrant. In military usage it gives an officer higher nominal rank than the one for which he receives pay. It is an honorary promotion. The first time it was used in the United States army was in 1812 when Capt. Zachary Taylor, who afterward became president, was made major by brevet for his brave defense of Fort Harrison against the Indians, near Terre Haute.

Woman Inventor

The only really important household idea patented by a woman up to date is the ice-cream freezer, credited to Mrs. Nancy M. Johnson of Philadelphia. The original model (now preserved in the National museum at Washington) shows that modern contrivances of the kind are in no way materially different from her design. In its way, her invention (dated September 9, 1843) was an epoch-maker.

Bees Hives Always in Demand

In some parts of northern Arabia the hills are so well stocked with bees that no sooner are hives placed than they are occupied.

MIDDLETOWN

At the regular session of the probate court held at the town hall on Monday, November 18, all the members were present, excepting Michael Van Beuren. The following estates were passed upon:

Estate of Isaac Barker. The second account of F. Eugene Barker, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., was examined, allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of Laura A. Barker. The second account of F. Eugene Barker, Guardian, was examined, verified and passed for record.

The petition of Guardian for authority to sell at private sale 30 shares of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, preferred stock, was granted.

Estate of John Howland Smith. On the petition of Orrel A. Smith, Alfred H. Hazard, Jr., was appointed administrator and required to give bond in the sum of \$120,000, with Clinton G. Smith as surety. Christian Beck Anderson was appointed appraiser.

Estate of John Silvia Lopez. On the petition of Jessie M. Silvia and others, Antoine Deniz da Silveira was appointed administrator and required to give bond in the sum of \$120,000, with Jesse M. Silvia as surety. John Nicholson was appointed appraiser.

Estate of Martha J. DeShields. The second and final account of Willet Lippincott, Administrator, was examined, allowed and passed for record.

Estate of Theodore Sherman. John H. Peckham was accepted as surety on the bond required of William J. Peckham, as Guardian.

Estate of George R. Chase. All parties in interest assenting thereto, notice was waived and on the petition of Julia E. Chase, the will and codicil were proved and ordered recorded, and letters testamentary directed to issue to said petitioner as sole executrix. Bond without surety in the sum of \$1,000.00 to pay debts and legacies was required.

Estate of Alfred Russell Peckham. Petition of Florence B. Peckham to be appointed administratrix was continued to the third Monday in December.

In Town Council. A report was received from John H. Peckham, the former Collector of Taxes, setting out the taxes in arrears and unpaid for the years, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, amounting to \$2,323.81, and divided as follows:

Assessed in June, 1914, \$145.37
Assessed in June, 1915, 112.00
Assessed in June, 1916 368.40
Assessed in June, 1917 1,698.04

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury as follows:

Thomas G. Ward, services as town sergeant, \$20.13; Arthur C. Brigham, services as janitor, \$6.00; Wm. F. Goodwin, sealing weights and measures, \$19.50; Dr. Francis P. Conway, school examination and vaccinations, \$9.95; Chase & Chase, binding 2 tax registers, \$1.80; Edward S. Peckham, 4200 lbs. of coal for heating office of town clerk, \$22.58; George R. Chase, electrical work at town hall, \$1.00; Packer Braman, premium for insuring building on the town house lot, \$149.70; Theresa B. Sanford, clerical assistance in office of town clerk 2 weeks, \$16.00; Mary E. Manchester, for like assistance 2 weeks, \$16.00; Fillmore Coggeshall, Marshall Dennis, John P. Peabody, Jr., and John L. Simmons, Jr., for services as supervisors of the election held November 5, \$5.00 each, \$20.00; Day State Street Railway Company, electric light at town hall, \$2.00; Accounts for the relief of the Poor, \$28.00; Total of accounts, \$308.66.

Miss Jean Barclay has returned to her home with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Chase, after a visit to New York.

The Oliphant Club held its weekly meeting with Mrs. Philip Wilbur and spent the time in sewing for the Red Cross. Mrs. Eunice Chase is to be the next hostess. It was voted to contribute \$5.00 to the United War Work Campaign.

The Paradise Club held its regular meeting with Mrs. Ralph Woollett. The program was in charge of Mrs. Harry E. Peckham.

Miss Hattie Peabody is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. G. Woodman Chase. Mr. and Mrs. Chase quietly celebrated the eleventh anniversary of their marriage on Tuesday.

The annual Harvest Concert which was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Sunday afternoon was conducted by Misses Ivah Peckham and Amy Barker and Mrs. Isaac Peabody, and was given by the children of the Sunday School, who were seated in a body at the head of the auditorium. The exercises were opened with a prayer by the rector, Rev. George W. Manning, followed by responsive Scriptural readings, on "Thanksgiving." An interesting program was presented, all the numbers being rendered in a highly creditable manner. The church was very attractively decorated for the occasion.

Mrs. Reuben Wallace Peckham and her daughter Priscilla, of Wakefield, have been guests of Mr. Peckham's mother, Mrs. Elisha Clarke Peckham.

At the weekly meeting of St. Columba's Guild it was voted to hold the annual Christmas sale Tuesday, December 10.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Episcopal Church held a food sale on Friday in Newport, at the home of Mrs. William R. Harvey, a former member. Mrs. John H. Peckham and Mrs. David Brown acted as solicitors.

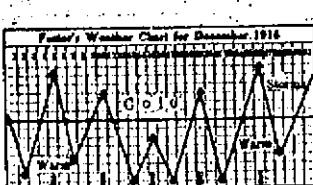
Services were held on Sunday at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel and were largely attended in spite of the bad weather. The rector, Rev. I. Harding Hughes, was assisted by Rev. Arthur N. Peaslee.

Mrs. Angie Skinner has returned from Attleboro and is with Mrs. George R. Chase, who is ill.

There was an all-day meeting for Red Cross work at both St. Paul's and Holy Cross Churches on Wednesday.

Special services of Thanksgiving for the Victory of the Allies were held on Sunday in St. Mary's Church and Holy Cross Church, with special prayers and hymns, followed by the service of Holy Communion. Rev. Robert Bachmann officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott went to the Chatham Hotel, New York, on Wednesday for the winter. They will return in the spring to occupy their estate, Paradise Rocks, in Middletown, which will be their permanent home thereafter. Miss Eva Purdy has preceded Mr. and Mrs. Mott to New York.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, 1918.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Nov. 25 to 29, warm wave 24 to 28, cool wave 27 to Dec. 1. This will bring a warm wave of higher than usual average followed by lower temperatures than usual. This is called a greater than usual range of temperatures. It will close the great storm period centering on Nov. 20. This is the last of the great storm periods of 1918 and no more will occur till after the middle of March. Some severe local storms are expected.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about Dec. 2 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of Dec. 3, plains sections 4, meridian 90 great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 5, eastern sections 6, reaching vicinity of New Foundland near Dec. 7.

Unusually cool weather will precede and higher than usual temperatures will accompany this disturbance. Not much force to the storms and not much precipitation accompanying them. Following Dec. 5 the cool weather for the next five or six months will make a radical change in temperatures and precipitation, both in amount and location. These long crop weather periods average about 105 days, but their lengths are not regular. All the first half of this crop weather period will have lighter storms and precipitation than usual and the whole period of nearly six months will be very considerably short of precipitation and colder than usual. This has reference to the general average of the agricultural parts of this continent as a whole. But some parts of the continent will get nearly normal precipitation while other parts will suffer a damaging drought and will produce short crops in large sections and almost average crops in other sections. The crops of 1919 as a general average of the whole continent will be short.

Farmers, dealers and consumers should make note of above. America must feed the world throughout 1919 and our crops will be less than usual.

Middletown won the handsome banner in the United War Work Drive, for having been the first town in the County to go "over the top." After being suitably lettered it is to be permanently placed on the walls of the town hall. The total amount reported on Tuesday was \$13,002.00; the quota being \$10,000.00.

Mr. Elias Wilcox, formerly of Providence, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Daniel Chase, Jr., on Oliphant lane, where he had resided for two years. He was in his eightieth year and is survived by two daughters. The body will be taken to Providence for interment.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Smith were given a surprise party at their home on South Aquidneck Avenue, to celebrate their fifteenth wedding anniversary on Monday night.

Mrs. Lydia B. Chase is critically ill at her home on Turner Road and is cared for by a trained nurse.

John Harvard's History Traced

Until modern times, says the London Graphic, John Harvard was "the Melchizedek of New England." He was "without father, without mother, without descent." So profound was the ignorance concerning the founder of America's first and greatest university, that an offer of a princely reward for "live lines" of definite information about him went unclaimed. Gradually, however, the labors of various industrious investigators bore fruit, until today John Harvard is a real figure of American history, whose footprints on English soil are clearly legible.

Epilepsy Described in Bible

In the New Testament there appears to be a very clear description of epilepsy in the case of a child cured by the Savior (St. Matthew, chapter 17, 14-18). Here the text says that the child "oftentimes falleth into the fire and oft into the water."

Needs Less Food

A few minutes a day in an electric cage giving frequency waves enables a man to get along with less food, according to a Paris scientist.

Deaths

In this city, 16th Inst., Elsie Campbell, wife of John Baird, and daughter of John and Georgianna Gerrie.
At Newport, 17th Inst., John Francis Dennehy, of Jamestown, R. I.
In this city, Nov. 19, Elizabeth Siedman, widow of William G. Ward, in her 90th year.
In Middletown, 18th Inst., Elias Wilcox, in his 81st year.
In Barrington, Nov. 20, Helen, daughter of Frank S. G. and Mary S. Tenney, aged 21 years.

Weekly Almanac, NOVEMBER, 1918

STANDARD TIME.											
Nov. 18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
16 Sat	17 Sun	18 Mon	19 Tues	20 Wed	21 Thurs	22 Fri	23 Sat	24 Sun	25 Mon	26 Tues	27 Wed
4 41	4 46	4 51	4 56	5 01	5 06	5 11	5 16	5 21	5 26	5 31	5 36
10 41	10 46	10 51	10 56	11 01	11 06	11 11	11 16	11 21	11 26	11 31	11 36
16 Sat	17 Sun	18 Mon	19 Tues	20 Wed	21 Thurs	22 Fri	23 Sat	24 Sun	25 Mon	26 Tues	27 Wed
4 41	4 46	4 51	4 56	5 01	5 06	5 11	5 16	5 21	5 26	5 31	5 36
10 41	10 46	10 51	10 56	11 01	11 06	11 11	11 16	11 21	11 26	11 31	11 36
16 Sat	17 Sun	18 Mon	19 Tues	20 Wed	21 Thurs	22 Fri	23 Sat	24 Sun	25 Mon	26 Tues	27 Wed
4 41	4 46	4 51	4 56	5 01	5 06	5 11	5 16	5 21	5 26	5 31	5 36
10 41	10 46	10 51	10 56	11 01	11 06	11 11	11 16	11 21	11 26	11 31	11 36

W. T. WILSON

EYES EXAMINED
GLASSES FITTED

15 YEARS ON MATHEWSON STREET

Third Floor

TURK'S HEAD BUILDING

Providence - R. I.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

An extension of the mailing date for Christmas parcels to members of the American expeditionary force in France, up to and including Nov. 30, has been authorized by the war and justice departments.

Mrs. Anastasia Burnie, 37, of Brockton, Mass., wife of John Burnie, shot her one-year-old daughter Frances, then killed herself. Since the child's birth Mrs. Burnie had been subject to fits of depression, it is said.

Rev. Frank Oldridge, a former pastor of the Methodist church in Sheffield, Vt., has been recently wounded in France. Mr. Oldridge enlisted as a private in the Canadian forces last April. He is an English citizen.

The United States army at Springfield, Mass., has reduced its working schedule from 20 to 16 hours a day on the basis of two eight hour shifts. The night workers will be retained. The change affects 5000 employees.

Mayor Perry D. Thompson of Lowell, Mass., has been informed by P. J. Malone that all contracts for Government housing there had been canceled. Mr. Malone has been directed to report on conditions of work and of material on hand.

The grand encampment of Odd Fellows at its annual session at Portland, Me., elected John W. Gorman of that city grand patriarch and J. Herbert Patten of Bar Harbor grand high priest. Reports showed a net gain of 189 in membership.

The 28th New England division which has won more glory than any other single outfit, with the possible exception of the Rainbow, will disembark in Boston on its return from Europe. Secretary of War Baker has given assurances to this effect.

Mrs. M. W. Farley, president of the Massachusetts branch of Kings Daughters and Sons, announced that the postponed annual state convention of the order will not be held this year. The convention was postponed during the influenza epidemic period.

Moses Enth of Fall River, an attorney, pleaded guilty in federal court Boston, to a charge of attempting to bribe an exemption board physician, and was sentenced to 60 days in the Plymouth jail. Samuel Bloomberg of Fall River in whose behalf Entha acted, pleaded guilty to violation of the selective service act and was fined \$200.

The Imperial Tie and Lumber Company, of Danbury, Conn., has been awarded a large contract by the United States Railroad Administration for railroad ties, crossing planks, switch ties and oak lumber. The company is now operating three mills, at Skiff, Fuller and East Mountains, in the vicinity of Danbury, and the contract calls for the completion of the order before July 1, 1919.

More than a thousand New England soldiers were individually cited for bravery in action in a general order received from Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, formerly in command of the 36th division, by the department of the northeast. The citations comprised the last general order of Gen. Edwards previous to turning over his command to his successor in France last month.

For making false and seditious statements about Liberty bonds and theft stamps Dr. Frederick O. Bacom of Providence was found guilty by a jury in the United States district court on the first count of a secret indictment returned by the federal grand jury in October. On a second count, alleging disloyal statements in violation of the espionage act, a verdict of not guilty was returned.

Members of the special commission appointed by the Mass. legislature to propose laws regulating motor vehicles at a meeting agreed that the weight of automobile trucks must be limited or many good roads in Massachusetts would be ruined. The commission favors a law regulating the width of automobiles as there is danger of smaller vehicles being forced off the roads if enlargement of trucks continues.

RETURNING SOLDIERS NAMED

America Will First Recall 18,000 Troops In England.

London.—The first American troops to depart homeward as a result of the signing of the armistice will be 15,000 men stationed in England. The American army expects to start the first shipment of these soldiers homeward within a week and to have all the men on their way back to the United States ten days later. Most of the 18,000 men are helping the British air force.

GRIP DEADLIER THAN WAR

32,000 Deaths in U. S.; 40,000 Among Troops Abroad.

Washington.—Spanish influenza caused more deaths in the United States than occurred among the American troops abroad from the time the first detachment set foot in France. The total loss of life throughout the country is not definitely known. The Census Bureau gives 32,000 as the figure for 48 cities having a population of 23,000 each. Casualties abroad are estimated at 40,000.

Don't Starve the Bees

Those having bees are warned by the government not to take out too much of the honey.

HOUSING CONFERENCE NOV. 24

Federal War Housing Projects and Policies Will Be Discussed by Delegates.

Government war housing projects, Government housing as a permanent policy and housing in the reconstruction period, will be subjects of consideration at the seventh national conference on housing in America to be held in Boston, Nov. 25, 26, and 27. The speakers will be men and women of national and international reputation in the field of housing and city planning. The conference, which will be held under the auspices of the National Housing Association, the City of Boston and Boston social and civic organizations at the Copley Plaza Hotel, will be attended by delegates from all parts of the country.

Governor McCall, who has long been an advocate of better housing, will welcome the conference at the opening session. Robert W. DeForest of New York, president of the National Housing Association will report. Governor McCall will also address the conference at the Tuesday evening session on "The State's Duty in Housing." Mayor Peters, who recently appointed a commission on housing to investigate conditions in Boston and make recommendations, will speak on "The City's Obligation."

Leut. Henry J. Porter of the Naval Reserve Force, who was stationed on a ship in the vicinity of Boston, has been found guilty of a charge of drunkenness and general disobedience of orders, and has been given a dishonorable discharge from the service. In addition, he will serve a five-year sentence at the Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N. H.

Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, who is a lieutenant in the United States navy and director of training at the second naval district training school for officers at Newport, R. I., will prepare an expedition to sail for the Amazon in Brazil, accompanied by Mrs. Rice, to complete his explorations there, which were interrupted in 1914 by war conditions after eight months of survey and explorations.

Officers of the Massachusetts Police Association were re-elected in the concluding session of the annual convention at Springfield, Mass., as follows: President, James Cash, deputy chief of Taunton; vice president, Thomas McMurray, deputy chief of Worcester; secretary, James M. Keaney of Cambridge; treasurer, Charles W. Allen of Somerville; sergeant-at-arms, James W. Mahan of Malden.

PRESIDENT SETS
NOVEMBER 28 AS
THANKSGIVING

Asks Divine Guidance to Aid
in Building a Structure of
Peace and Good Will.

RIGHTEOUS CAUSE IS WON.

Cites Promise of New Day as
Special Reason for Ameri-
can Rejoicing.

Washington.—President Wilson, in a
proclamation, designated Thursday,
November 28, as Thanksgiving Day,
and said this year the American peo-
ple have special and moving cause to
be grateful and rejoice. Complete vic-
tory, he said, has brought not only
peace but the confident promise of a
new day as well, in which "justice
shall replace force and jealous in-
trigue among the nations."

The proclamation follows:
THANKSGIVING, 1918.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

It has long been our custom to
turn in the autumn of the year in
praise and thanksgiving to Almighty
God for His many blessings and mer-
cies to us as a nation. This year
we have special and moving cause
to be grateful and to rejoice. God
has in His good pleasure given us
peace. It has not come as a mere
cessation of arms, a mere relief
from the strain and tragedy of war.
It has come as a great triumph of
right. Complete victory has brought
us not peace alone but the confident
promise of a new day as well, in
which justice shall replace force and
jealous intrigue among the nations.

Our gallant armies have partici-
pated in a triumph which is not
marred or stained by any purpose of
selfish aggression. In a righteous
cause they have won immortal glory
and have nobly served their nation
in saving mankind. God has in-
deed been gracious. We have cause
for such rejoicing as revives and
strengthens in us all the best tradi-
tions of national history. A new
day shines about us, in which our
hearts take new courage and look
forward with new hope to new and
greater duties.

While we render thanks for these
things let us not forget to seek the
divine guidance in the performance
of these duties, and divine mercy
and forgiveness for all errors of act
or purpose, and pray that in all that
we do we shall strengthen the ties
of friendship and mutual respect
upon which we must assist to build
the new structure of peace and good
will among the nations.

Wherefore I, Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States of
America, do hereby designate Thurs-
day, the twenty-eighth day of No-
vember next, as a day of thanksgiv-
ing and prayer and invite the people
throughout the land to cease upon
that day from their ordinary occu-
pations and in their several homes
and places of worship to render
thanks to God, the ruler of nations.

In witness whereof I have here-
unto set my hand and caused the
seal of the United States to be af-
fixed.

Done in the District of Columbia,
this sixteenth day of November, in
the year of our Lord one thousand
nine hundred and eighteen, and of
the independence of the United
States of America the one hundred
and forty-third.

By the President,
WOODROW WILSON.

Robert Lansing,
Secretary of State.

WORLD'S NEWS IN
CONDENSED FORM

WASHINGTON. — Representatives
of a hundred factories in special meet-
ing held here decide overwhelmingly
not to hold automobile shows in either
New York or Chicago this year.

PARIS.—General Pershing, on be-
half of the President, has awarded a
bronze leaf to Brigadier General Mac-
Arthur to be worn on his Distinguished
Service Cross awarded in March.

WASHINGTON.—Race for speaker
takes on new attitude with return, ap-
parently in good health, of James R.
Mann of Illinois and his announcement
that his candidacy depends on what
his physicians tell him.

WASHINGTON.—The Federal Re-
serve Board estimates that the cost of
the war to all belligerents up to May
1 last was \$175,000,000,000 and that it
would reach \$200,000,000,000 by the
end of 1918. The yearly burden en-
tailed by interest, pension and sinking
funds is placed at \$10,000,000,000.

BERLIN.—William Hohenzollern
doesn't like the disturbance in Hol-
land, and Berlin hears he will return
to Germany.

WASHINGTON.—The United States
Supreme Court refused to review the
case of Thomas J. Mooney, labor lead-
er, who is under sentence of death.

Ex-Senator James H. Brennan of
Charlestown, Mass., Representative
elect, has filed with the clerk of the
House of Representatives a bill to pro-
vide for the appointment by the Gov-
ernor of a commission on reconstruc-
tion to readjust industrial, labor and
economic conditions after the war.

JUSTICE BRANDEIS.
May Represent United States
at Paris Peace Conference.



It is said that by the appointment
of a man such as Justice Brandeis,
known to be an ardent friend and
champion of labor at all times, the
interests of the working classes would
be conserved.

GERMANY BEGS FOOD

President Asked to Hurry Plen-
ipotentiaries to The
Hague.

Former Crown Prince Has Been In
Holland, Where He Is
Interned.

London.—The German government
sent a message to President Wilson
appealing to him to save the German
people from starvation and anarchy
by sending plenipotentiaries to The
Hague or some other city.

German soldiers gained control of
the revolution and insisted on the
holding of a constituent assembly.

The new German government issued
an appeal to the peasant population,
asking for the formation of councils
to organize the food supply.

The German army began a general
evacuation of Poland.

The former German Crown Prince
was located at Maastricht, where he
is interned, and the former Crown
Prince's adjutant has taken Frederick
William's eldest son by airplane to an
unmanned place of safety.

American airmen landed at Cologne.
The Dutch government issued a
proclamation urgently appealing for
the co-operation of citizens in "a grave
crisis."

The state councils of Estonia, Li-
vonia, Courland and Oesel Island de-
cided to form a joint confederated
battalion.

Reports of a threatened pogrom at
Warsaw reached the British Foreign
Office.

Complete agreement as to the union
of the Jugo-Slav provinces of Austria
with Serbia has been reached by Pre-
mier Pashich and approved by Italy.

The general strike in Switzerland
has ended.

Major General Seyn, former gover-
nor of Finland, has been assassinated.

Must Send Appeals to Allies.

Washington.—The state depart-
ment, in a note addressed to German
Foreign Secretary Solf, has advised
the Berlin government to communicate
its requests to all the allied govern-
ments and not to the United States
alone. The German foreign office was
also advised that the various commu-
nications received from it will be for-
warded by America to the allied gov-
ernments.

This government has taken the po-
sition, in complete agreement, it is un-
derstood, with the allies, that any
measures for the relief of Germany
which constitute modifications of the
terms of the armistice are for the Su-
preme War Council at Versailles to de-
cide upon.

U. S. DRY BILL PASSES.

Prohibition Measure Covers Period of
Demobilization.

Washington.—Final legislative ac-
tion was taken by the senate on the
national "wartime" prohibition bill,
effective July 1 next.

As transmitted to President Wilson,
the prohibition feature would stop
sales of distilled, malt or vinous bev-
erages June 30, 1919, and thereafter
during the war and demobilization.
Manufacture of distilled spirits now
is prohibited.

HOME TROOPS MUSTERED OUT.

To Be Released From Service at Rate
of 30,000 a Day.

Washington.—Troops now in the
United States will be mustered out at
the rate of 30,000 a day when the de-
mobilization machinery now being set
up by the war department gets in full
operation.

This announcement was made by
General March, chief of staff.

Orders already have been issued for
the discharge of 300,000 men within
the next two weeks.

According to a return to the secre-
tary of state, Congressman Alvan T.
Fuller of the 9th Massachusetts dis-
trict contributed \$500 in his campaign
for re-election. The congressman re-
ports that this sum was distributed
among the city and town Republican
campaign committees in his district.

PRESIDENT GOING
TO PEACE PARLEY

Official Announcement Says Ex-
ecutive Will Start Soon After
New Congress Meets.

AIM TO PRESERVE UNITY.

Hughes, Lansing, Baker and Houston
Mentioned as the American Rep-
resentatives—President to
Stay Four Weeks.

Washington.—President Wilson will
head this country's delegation to the
peace conference. He expects to sail
after December 2, the opening of the
regular session of Congress. He will
be abroad about four weeks.

This was officially announced at the
White House. The statement is as
follows:

The President expects to sail
for France immediately after the
opening of the regular session of
Congress for the purpose of taking
part in the discussion and settle-
ment of the main features of the
treaty of peace.

It is not likely that it will be
possible for him to remain through-
out the sessions of the formal peace
conference, but his presence at the
outset is necessary in order to ob-
viate the manifest disadvantages of
discussion by cable in determin-
ing the greater outlines of the final
treaty, about which he must neces-
sarily be consulted. He will, of
course, be accompanied by dele-
gates who will sit as the repre-
sentatives of the United States
throughout the conference.

Mrs. Wilson will accompany the
President, it was learned. The entire
delegation—peace envoys, secretaries,
stenographers and the like—will prob-
ably sail on one of the American bat-
tleships, possibly the Pennsylvania.

The President's announcement set-
tles two questions. The first of these
is the fact that the peace conference
will be an early one, beginning in De-
cember; the second is that it will be
held at Versailles.

The President will appear before
Congress, presumably on the day its
regular session opens, to explain more
minutely the reasons why, at this time,
it is imperative for him to go abroad.
His reasons, it was said, will go far
toward modifying the feeling in cer-
tain quarters of the senate and house
that it is unwise for him to leave the
country.

There are two outstanding reasons
for the President's attendance at the
peace conference. He wants to pre-
serve the unity of counsel that brought
victory to the allies and America on
the battlefield, and characterized the
sessions of the Supreme War Council
at Versailles. He also wants to make
secure the foundations of a league of
nations. The latter is his plan for
world and lasting peace, and he is so
strongly convinced of its efficacy that
he is going to Europe to put it into
concrete form.

Opinion in informed quarters point
to the personnel of the American dele-
gates as follows: Robert Lansing,
secretary of state; Newton D. Baker,
secretary of war; David F. Houston,
secretary of agriculture; Charles D.
Hughes, former governor of New
York and former justice of the Su-
preme Court of the United States.

The intimation conveyed that Mr.
Hughes would be chosen instead of
William H. Taft or Elihu Root was a
surprise. It was said that certain con-
siderations had made Mr. Hughes the
most conspicuous Republican avail-
able for selection.

Extermination Its Plan.

London.—Information at the dis-
posal of the British government, Foreign
Secretary Balfour declared in the
House of Commons, is to the effect
that the deliberate policy of the Bol-
shevik government in Russia is one of
extermination by starvation, murder
and the wholesale execution of all per-
sons who do not support their regime.

PITH OF THE
VICTORY NEWS

The peace conference will be an early
one, and it will be held in Versailles.
In the view of financial experts in
Washington the allies will decide to
fix an indefinite indemnity as a
charge against Germany, the amount
to be decided as time shows what
money will be needed for restoration
and restitution.

The Third American Army on its jour-
ney through Lorraine found Etain
shot to pieces, nothing whole being
left in the town. In Briley, the center
of the Iron district, the mines
had been badly damaged by the Ger-
mans.

American troops have crossed the Bel-
gian border north of Verdun and
pushed on to Virton. The French
enter Metz. British forces have
reached a line from Florennes and
Charleroi to Hal.

Germany protests to the allies against
their retention of the left bank of
the Rhine, declaring Bolshevik con-
ditions imperiling neighboring states
are threatened as a result of this
armistice requirement.

The portion of the German fleet which
is to surrender to the allies left its
ports to meet British, French and
American war vessels.

Friends of Governor Horace F. Gra-
ham of Vermont have deposited \$11-
300 with State Treasurer Walter F.
Scott, making a total of \$20,000 which
has been advanced to cover any short-
age if any is found in the accounts
of Governor Graham during the period
he was State Auditor.

SECRETARY LANSING.
Suggested as Head of United
States Peace Commission.



It was made plain that the selection
of Secretary Lansing to head the
American commission is not to be
taken as an indication of his purpose
to resign his present office. In his
absence Frank L. Polk, counselor, is
expected to act as secretary of state.

ARMY AT HOME SOON

Ships Bringing Troops Across
Will Return With
Food.

Men in Officers' Training Camps May
Quit or Finish Course
on Option.

Washington.—The return of Ameri-
can soldiers from France will be ex-
pedited in every way possible. This
was announced by Secretary of War
Baker in a message of congratulations
sent to General Pershing.

Plans for the demobilization of the
soldiers in this country are already
beginning to assume shape. The first
units to be demobilized, Secretary Ba-
ker made known, will be the develop-
ment battalions at all of the camps.
These are made up of about 50,000
men slightly under the physical re-
quirements.

Mr. Baker said that no date had
been fixed for the discharge of these
men and that meanwhile no furloughs
would be granted. Before discharg-
ing these or any others there must be
a physical examination made of each
and a careful record kept so that
there may be no subsequent claims
against the government. This in itself
will be a huge task. For this reason
the plan of discharging the men while
on furlough has been abandoned.

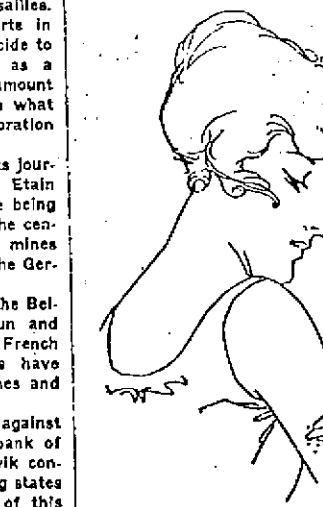
Candidates who have been trans-
ferred from the Students' Training
Corps will be allowed to return to col-
lege immediately if they so elect.
Every camp of instruction for officers
is affected by this order.

Requests from business organiza-
tions for the return of their men from
the army are already pouring in here.
Secretary Baker said it was not likely
any would be granted, as it tended to
break up units, and furthermore would
create an inequality of conditions. The
same thing would apply to individual
requests, which are coming in by the
thousands.

"The thing that we must do," said
Mr. Baker, "is to demobilize the men in
this country, and all the others, with
reference to their occupational oppor-
tunities, so as to let them go back into
normal life of the country without
filling the country with unemployed
men. The war department is working
in close co-operation with the depart-
ment of labor and the War Industries
Board."

"If an individual had an opportu-
nity to return to his employment would
an individual instance be considered?"
Mr. Baker was asked.

"An individual instance, if it comes
in a class that was to be discharged,
as a class, would be granted, but no
priorities and no furloughs will be
granted," he said.



Soothe Itching
with Cuticura

Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot
water and follow with a gentle ap-
plication of Cuticura Ointment. The
mission of Cuticura is not only to
soothe and heal but to prevent skin
troubles by keeping the pores free
from impurities by daily use in the
toilet.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-
card: "Cuticura, Dept. 87, Boston." Sold
everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 15c. and 50c.

Increasing Power of Unity

Let us all pull together with a strong hand until the
tremendous task that we have before us has been com-
pleted. There is much for every one to do. Many
who cannot serve on the battle field can conserve and
save.

Your account is invited.

4 per cent interest Paid on Participation Accounts

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

Deposits made on or before November 15th, draw
interest from November 1st.

**Fourth Liberty
Loan Bonds**

Ready for delivery to our cus-
tomers who have paid in full.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

November=Turkey Month

That naturally leads us to the subject of ranges, and if you'll just
follow where we will lead we will land you with the best cooking
machine that comes out of a stove foundry.

Crawford Ranges have come to be a by-word with careful house-
wives today. So easy to regulate, so sure of performance, so
economizing. There is a reason—simple as A B C. Two minutes
for us to explain, two seconds for you to conclude, two days for
our men to deliver. Three twos that will win you more happiness
than any other triplets you ever held. Hold em once.

TITUS'

LOWEST PRICED FURNITURE STORE IN TOWN

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway
NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly Attended to.

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods are Pure Absolutely

Charter 1565 REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Reserve District No. 1
The National Exchange Bank
At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on November 1, 1918.

RESOURCES	Dollars	Cts.
1. Loans and discounts including real-estate loans (except those shown in 2 and 3)	\$53,522	48
2. Overdrafts, secured, \$1,188.53; unsecured, \$8,921.59	10,110	12
3. U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness)		
a. U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	\$100,500	00
b. U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	10,000	00
c. U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged	10,000	00
4. Liberty Loan Bonds: a. Liberty Loan Bonds, 2 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. unpledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	50,000	00
b. Liberty Loan Bonds, 2 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 per cent. pledged to secure U. S. deposits	102,700	00
5. Bonds, Securities, etc. (other than U. S.): a. Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits	65,000	00
b. Securities (other than U. S. bonds) (not including stocks) owned unpledged	129,062	83
c. Total bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.)	194,062	83
6. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. subscription)	4,950	00
7. A value of banking house, owned and unnumbered	21,075	00
8. Real estate owned other than banking house	2,000	00
9. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		
10. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	12,136	12
11. Exchanges for clearing house	7,443	35
12. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as re- porting bank (other than item 17)		
Total of items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18	90,328	39
13. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	5,000	00
Total	\$1,126,103	55
LIABILITIES	Dollars	Cts.
14. Capital Stock paid in	\$100,000	00
15. Surplus fund	65,000	00
16. a. Undivided profits	39,228	78
b. Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	10,534	87
17. Circulating notes outstanding	28,693	91
18. Net amounts due to National Banks	\$3,800	00
19. Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust com- panies (other than included in items 31 or 32)	10,434	71
20. Total of items 22 and 23	151,418	80
21. Demand deposits other than bank deposits subject to Re- serve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
a. Individual deposits subject to check	652,123	62
b. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	24,624	13
22. Certified checks	1,251	84
23. Dividends unpaid	48	00
24. Total of demand and deposits (other than bank depos- its) subject to Reserve, items 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 41	682,031	25
Total	\$1,126,103	55

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
County of Newport, ss.
I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that
the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 15th day of November 1918

PACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
WILLIAM R. HARVEY,
Director.

HOW THE BRITISH NAVY HAS KEPT COMMAN OPEN TO WORLD'S TRADE.

During June alone British ships steamed 8,000,000 miles, so says the head of the British government as he points out the picture of the work of the British sea dogs—the watchdogs along all the lanes of the seven seas. Added to all else, the British fleet has made secure for trade, measurably so, the sea traffic of all waters, and not a German flag aside from those of the submarines has dared to show itself. At first a raider or so appeared and was shot to pieces. Well does the British premier, without any disparagement to the other allies, point to the fact that the German land offensive might have been disastrous if successful, but the sea offensive would have been fatal. The possibility of American transportation to the war areas would have ceased with destruction of the British fleet. France, Italy and Great Britain threatened with starvation—the war would have been over. The British navy at the outbreak of the war had a tonnage of two and a half million; today it has a tonnage, with auxiliary ships, of eight million. Its vast preponderance over the fleets of its allies has made it the one outstanding guarantor for the security of the seas from enemy assaults, and even in the case of the submarines there have been 160 of these sunk, mostly in the course of the past year. Great Britain has given freedom of the seas to the allied and neutral shipping.—Baltimore American.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GAIL BOWEN

ZUZEPPA, THE MONKEY.

"Zuzeppa," said Daddy, "was a monkey who had come from Africa. He lived in the zoo, where there were many other monkeys. He swung on his bars, ate good meals, made up faces, did tricks and kissed the keeper. Everyone liked him and he liked everyone.

"In fact he enjoyed nothing more than visits to the zoo of children and grown-ups. He would like it best when they stood before his cage so he could sit down and put his hands through the wires and shake a how-do-you-do with them.

"Then he would go flying off to swing, or turn a somersault or some sort of a trick, and when the people laughed he was absolutely delighted.

"I wanted to be as smart as any monkey here," he would say to himself, and by his ways the keeper knew he wanted to be taught tricks.

"You'd like to learn to do a number of smart things, eh Zuzeppa?" asked the keeper, and the monkey gave him a little hug and a kiss as though to say, "Oh, please teach me, keeper."

"The keeper understood and began teaching Zuzeppa all sorts of wonderful tricks. 'We'll have a special performance for you to give,' the keeper said one day.

"And for that special performance the monkey practiced so very, very hard. And the keeper was patient and showed the monkey how to do different



He Only Smoked for a Second or Two.

things many, many times over. The monkey was very quick and bright and learned everything remarkably quickly.

"The special performance was to be given on a day set aside by the keeper. Of course it couldn't be advertised all around as a circus could, but the keeper told all his special children friends who came to the zoo very often and they told their friends, and it got around so that for the day of the performance the monkey house was filled with children.

"Let me shake hands with the performer," the keeper said, and he shook hands with Zuzeppa. Then they each bowed, and the keeper said, "Now Zuzeppa will show you his circus tricks."

"So Zuzeppa hung by his tail and turned many somersaults, he swung back and forth and jumped and twisted and turned. He did the most marvelous of circus tricks and all the children clapped their hands and the other monkeys yelled and screamed, "Well done, Zuzeppa!"

"No one else knew what the monkeys meant but everyone knew they were excited. They weren't jealous of Zuzeppa, for they knew he wanted to learn tricks and be a trick-performing monkey. Besides he had worked hard enough to have the whole monkey house to himself for an afternoon.

"Now," said the keeper, "Zuzeppa will do his special trick. It has been done before by monkeys but Zuzeppa never did it before, and he has been practicing it so he could do it beautifully for this fine performance."

"The keeper took out a little wooden table and put a napkin upon it and a cloth. Then Zuzeppa spread the cloth over the table, reached down in a box the keeper had, and took out a knife and a fork and a spoon. He put all these on the table and then tied the napkin around his neck.

"Next he took a little broken chair which was in his cage and sat upon it.

"The keeper acted as the waiter, and passed things to Zuzeppa. And what do you suppose Zuzeppa did?"

"What?" asked the children.

"Zuzeppa behaved at that table just as though he were a real person. He ate with his fork and he cut with his knife. He peeled his banana which he had for dessert and then he ate it, wiping his mouth with his napkin.

"But when he was all through his meal and had put his hands in a finger bowl to make them nice and clean, he took a pipe, which the keeper handed him, struck a match and lighted the pipe. He only smoked for a second or two, blowing the smoke out, as he didn't especially care for it. But oh, how happy he was when the children laughed and clapped their hands! And this is a true story!"

Laurels and Sunbonnet

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Madge Lester had won her crown of laurels with comparative ease. From a slip of a country girl, playing in amateur theatricals, she had ascended to the heights of dramatic art. Not only had she won the hearts of the American people, but London, too, had fallen a ready victim to her charm. Yet, Madge was still the wholesome, big-souled girl of the country.

When Sir John Giltroy was presented to her at the home of Lord Danvers, at whose home a house party was given in her honor, he knew that the one woman had entered his life. The onslaught was sudden and compelling. So great was the havoc wrought that his male friends rallied him that evening in the smoking room, but Sir John only accepted the banter with his slow, easy smile.

During the fortnight following he courted Madge with British determination. There was no outward demonstration of his purpose to win her for his own, yet there was not a soul among the jolly house party that failed to read Sir John's eyes when they rested on Madge.

Before accepting Lord Danvers' invitation Madge had asked the privilege of solitude for an hour or two a day that she might study up her part for the forthcoming production of her new play.

"You see, I am a slave to my dear public, even when on a holiday," she had told her host. "I must work when you are all shooting grouse and landing salmon."

Thus it happened that there were many moments of the day when Sir



Laughed With Delight.

John Giltroy was not happy. He was not jealous of Madge's art, but he regretted the slipping by of precious hours when she could have been at his side. The time allotted him for courtship was scant at best. He knew that the return to London meant rehearsals and fatigue that would assuredly remove him at least temporarily from her horizon.

As for Madge, she felt almost sorry that Sir John Giltroy had appeared upon that horizon at all. Her reason told her that she could not be happy as the mistress of a London mansion even though the very best people in the land would be her friends. Her heart, in turn, seemed determined to make her acknowledge that neither could she be happy amid the apple blossoms and simplicity of the country were not Sir John beside her. He was so detached from her ideals of life. Now that she had won a heavy laurel wreath, Madge had only one desire, and that was to retire from the footlights to some quiet country spot and there steep her soul in nature even as she had steeped her life with the artificial moods of the stage.

"I want a brood of kiddies brought up under the scent of fruit blossoms and having for toys a lamb, some chickens, rabbits and even a wee piggy," she had once told a friend who had been astonished at her refusal to marry an eminent politician. "I think I am still a farmer at heart," she laughingly added.

Perhaps it was because her character for the new play was that of a simple country girl that Madge spent long hours in study of it, or it might have been that cold reason told her that in escaping Sir John she was fortifying her heart against the attack. She knew by the look in his eyes that he would ask her to marry him before returning to the city.

Even so, Madge found it difficult to withstand his pleading when he poured forth his love for her with an ardor that only a deeply affected man possesses. She had not dreamed that a reserved, easy-going Britisher could fall so completely and so gloriously in love. It quite took her breath away and left her weaker than she had anticipated.

"You know so little of me," she said when finally her heart yielded to his beating. "I am deeply honored by your love, but I feel that our paths are so different; they are so widely separated that it would be difficult to get the best out of life under those conditions."

Without knowing it, Madge swayed slightly toward him. His arms went swiftly about her and his lips covered

her own before she could still him. "If I will give you another fortnight to think it over," he said, making no effort to speak with control while his breath was coming jerkily. "You will know then if you love me."

He let her go then, and Madge went quickly to her room. Her cheeks were a deep scarlet and her wonderful eyes were shining.

"I will not have to wait a fortnight to find out whether or not I love him," she told herself and laughed weakly as she compared her emotions now with her emotionless receptions of stage lovers.

Madge did not, however, deceive herself into the belief that she would marry Sir John Giltroy. Her dreams of a life in the country and away from all cares of social activity were too deeply rooted in her being. Her laurel wreath and her standing in society were as naught when compared to the old sunbonnet days of her youth.

Having returned to her apartment in town Madge became entirely occupied with her new production. She had decided when she first saw her part that the little trunk full of clothes with which she had come to Broadway from the country would cease to be the role as no other clothes would. The trunk was always with her. It was the closest link with the past and a treasured possession.

When Madge opened it to look over its contents she had not realized that a tumult of emotion would sweep over her. The longing to get back to the old farm brought tears to her eyes, and when she picked up the old pink sunbonnet that had clung to her curly head through rain and through shine Madge wept softly into its faded depths.

"No, no!" she told herself vehemently, "I could not marry a titled personage and tie myself down to conventional city life." She gazed fondly at her gingham and quaint little frilled petticoats and her Sunday hat with the pond lilies on it. They were admirably suited to her part in the new play and Madge decided that if the play was a success she would play her season in London and a farewell in New York, then retire from the stage.

She pulled down her masses of auburn hair, dressed it in ringlets, put the pink sunbonnet on and her Sunday gingham and viewed herself in the mirror. Madge laughed with delight. Assuredly she had gone back to nature and she drew in a deep breath, in imagination scenting the apple blossoms. So engrossed was she that she had not heard the bell ring nor did she know that her maid had admitted Sir John Giltroy.

She turned suddenly and looked into his laughing eyes. He took both of her hands in his own and surveyed her from head to foot.

"Well, if I had known you when you were a wee girl like that you would never have been crowned with theatrical laurels and I would never have been a baronet. I would have married you and kept you out on the farm with me."

"You—not a baronet? How could you help it?" Madge questioned, the while she realized that she must give this man his way whether that way led through town mansions or country lanes.

"I won my title," he said simply. "It is a degree of honor and not hereditary. At heart I long for the vastness of country life. I am a farmer by birth and a baronet by endeavor." He drew Madge nearer to him and looked fondly beneath the sunbonnet. "I have come for my answer, dear," he said.

"My answer," whispered Madge softly, "is—yes."

URGED TO STOP WASTE OF PAPER

War Industries Board Asks Merchants to Cut Down on Wrapping Paper.

PULP NEEDED FOR MUNITIONS

People Asked to Use Market Baskets—Curtailed in Use of Tissue, Paper Bags, Boxes and Stationery Asked.

Washington.—Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, has issued an order affecting every retail store throughout the United States. All merchants are directed to reduce their consumption of wrapping paper, bags, paper boxes, stationery, etc., to what is absolutely necessary.

The necessity for this order became apparent when it was realized that the government would soon be obliged to divert to the ammunition manufacturers a large quantity of chemical pulp formerly used in making wrapping, tissue, book and other strong papers. The increasing production of ammunition and the short cotton crop make this necessary.

Ask Public to Co-Operate.

The co-operation of the public in complying with this ruling can be counted upon, if they are properly informed that it is necessary as a war measure. To secure this co-operation merchants should place placards in their windows calling attention to the order of the war industries board. Gummed labels bearing the slogan, "Don't Waste Paper," should be used on all packages and attention should be directed to the government order in newspaper advertising.

In addition to the discontinuance of unnecessary wrapping, consumption of wrapping paper can be reduced by the following methods:

Do not use more paper than necessary to wrap merchandise.

Do not use heavier paper than necessary. Consult your paper dealer as to the most serviceable and economical grade.

Use the old paper taken from parcels delivered to you.

Use newspapers when possible.

Other Savings Possible.

The consumption of tissue paper can be reduced by eliminating as far as possible the use of tissue paper for packing.

Consumption of paper boxes can be reduced by eliminating Christmas boxes for holiday gifts and for candy, by using lighter weight boxes and using old boxes over again.

A considerable saving in paper bags can be effected by using the smallest size bag possible and encouraging customers to use a market basket for vegetables.

Consumption of office stationery can be reduced by the following methods:

Use lighter weight paper and smaller size envelopes.

Write on both sides of the paper for long letters.

Use one-half and three-quarter sheets of correspondence paper for short letters.

Use the backs of letters for carbons.

Make use of spoiled sheets and backs of envelopes for scratch pads.

POINT IT BEST BEAT ALL

Colonel's Orderly Has an Altogether Unflattering Opinion of French Intelligence.

Ed, the colonel's orderly, stood in the doorway, picking his teeth. He is six feet two inches tall, and disproportionately narrow. He is a member of a regiment recruited in the Middle West, but he hails from the Panhandle of Texas, and betrays the fact every time he opens his mouth. At the moment of our approach he was addressing an unseen and presumably a sympathetic listener beyond the threshold.

"Me, I'm plums' outdone with these here French people," I heard him drawl. "Here we've been camped amongst 'em fer gobs on four months and they ain't learnt English yet. You'd think they'd want to know how to talk to people in a regular honest-to-God language—but no, seem'ly not a-tall. I'd be ashamed to be so ignorant and show it. Course once in a while you do run across one of 'em that's picked up a word here and there; but that's about all."

"Now 'rinstance you take that nice, lookin' little woman with the black eyes and the shiny teeth that runs that there little store in this here last town we stayed a spell in before we come on up here. I never could remember the name of that there town—it was so outlandish soundin'—but you remember the woman, don't you? Well, there's a case in p'int. She was bright enough lookin', but she was like all the rest—it seemed like she jest couldn't pick up enough reg'lar words to help her get around. 'Ef I went in her place and asked her fer sundries she'd know what I meant right off and hand 'em over, but ef I wanted some cheese she didn't have no idea what I was talkin' about. Don't it jest beat all?"—Irvin S. Cobb in the Saturday Evening Post.

"LUNCH DOGS" CARRY FOOD

How the French Troops in Isolated Trenches Are Supplied With Their Needed Rations.

Trench warfare certainly interferes with the fighter's meals. After capturing the enemy's position in particular, is the fighter at a loss to know how he will get his regular rations; for no sooner does the enemy find himself dispossessed from his original trenches than he opens up with an intense barrage fire designed to prevent ammunition and food from reaching the new occupants.

The French army believes it has solved the problem of carrying food to men in isolated trenches. In its lunch dogs. Carrying light lunches and coffee, and even cartridges for the men in the first-line trenches when the combat is hot and protracted, these splendidly trained dogs are more certain to get through barbed wire than men. Each dog is equipped with a sort of double bag, strapped tight over its body and provided with numerous pockets for food, coffee cans, ammunition and other supplies.

It is at the military dog training grounds at Paris that dogs are prepared for this service. Not only are these four-legged couriers taught to avoid the enemy and beware of tricks, but also to crawl on their stomachs in order to escape flying bullets. Special masks are provided for these dogs when they must pass through a poison gas area.

How Forest Fires Are Started.

That man is at least three times as destructive as nature, at least so far as forest fires are concerned, is revealed in a compilation which has just been issued by the federal forest service. The figures of this agency show that of 7,814 forest fires on government lands during 1917, all but 2,132 were caused by human agencies.

Over 962,000 acres of timber, forage and young growth to the value of \$1,353,600 was destroyed. This loss, while larger than that of the past few years, is considered remarkably light in view of the unusually dangerous conditions which, owing to protracted drought and periods of high winds, were practically the same as in 1910, when many persons were burned to death and \$25,000,000 worth of timber on the national forests was destroyed. It is estimated that in addition to the actual loss in timber, etc., \$1,121,451 was spent by the government for the purpose of fire fighting and prevention.

How to Rest Varicose Veins.

Douglas H. Stewart writes in Medical Council: "When a person with a varicose leg goes to bed he usually sits upon the bed and draws his leg in after him. The veins of that leg are dilated and remain more or less so for hours, therefore the vein walls do not rest. Let that person go to bed, hold his feet up in the air, the higher the better; let him keep them there for five minutes and let him lower them slowly to the recumbent position. The veins are empty and the vein walls rest. After a few weeks of this exercise many patients declare that their whole sleep is more restful."

How "Victory Bun" Is Made.

"Victory bun" is a new contribution to the food conservation campaign. It is the discovery of William E. Doty, a baker of Miami, Ariz., who spurns sugar in favor of raisins. Here's the way it's done: Two pounds of water, one ounce of salt, two pounds of wheat flour, twelve ounces of rye flour, two and one-half ounces of yeast, one and one-half pounds of seeded raisins, one ounce of vegetable oil, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon. This recipe will make 60 buns.

A Swedish Inventor Claims to Have Satisfactorily Applied Electric Power to Tractors and Other Farm Machinery.

Daily Thought.

Zeal is blind, or badly regulated, when it encroaches upon the rights of others.—Pasquier Quenel.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Little*

Frogs Find Ready Market.

French farmers find a frog pond even more profitable than a snail bed. Good, plump frogs realize in the Paris markets from 20 to 30 cents a dozen, wholesale rate. Some people cook them whole, but as a rule only the frogs' saddles—that is, their thighs and underparts—are eaten, these being meaty and delicate in flavor. England is one of the few countries where these delicacies are not appreciated. Frogs are gladly eaten in the United States and Canada, as well as all over the continent. One American firm does an annual turnover of \$50,000 in frogs, while, according to a report of the United States consul, the province of Quebec benefits to the tune of \$100,000 per annum by this commodity. Oga hotel in Toronto alone is said to consume about 1,500 pounds of frogs' saddles each season.

More Girl Graduate Nurses.

The first 800 girls ever graduated as nurses received their diplomas as member of the class of 1918 from the Philippine General hospital. The three young women, Miss Usna Mustafa, Miss Matilda Schuck and Miss Fatima Mustafa, passed their examinations "brilliantly," according to the Philippine Review, which says: "The administration of the department of Mindanao and Sulu is to be congratulated on this most significant achievement in the assimilation of modern civilization in the department after so many centuries of forced intellectual darkness. There should, indeed, be no limit to Moro possibilities. If only given due chance—and chances are given them plentifully today."

Latin Derivative.

Corporal is derived from the same Latin word as captain, but with an admixture of the meaning and spelling of the English word corps. Corporalis in medieval Latin meant a chief or commander; hence the French corporal.

Teach Children to Be Kind.

It has been truly said that any person who deliberately tortures a dumb animal would commit any crime not requiring courage. Teach children kindness to animals.

When Woman Brags.

Our observation is that when a woman has had the same cook for five years, and the same husband for ten, she brags mostly on the cook.—Osherton News.

Birds Finally Agreed.

A family of robins and a family of bluebirds are occupying the same house, something quite unusual in bird lore. E. M. Cashman, caretaker of the Altoona (Pa.) reservoir, has reported.

Mr. Cashman Has Erected a Number of Bird Boxes on the Watershed and He Watches over His Charges Lovingly.

When Papa and Mamma Bluebird came north this spring they were horrified to find their usual cozy birdbox occupied. That is, a pair of robins, arriving a week earlier, had started to build a nest on the tiny perch of the house. A wordy battle started, which lasted for several days. The bluebirds wanted the robins to move.

The Robins Maintained Their Position.

And then, quite suddenly, hostilities ceased. Investigating, Mr. Cashman found the bluebirds were building a nest inside the box, while the robins made themselves comfortable on the perch. Then both mothers sat on a nest of eggs.

Uppbuds Chinese Army.

Ken Wang, twelfth graduate in the 1919 class at West Point academy, a year ahead of time, announced that he will return to China to take part in the rebuilding of its new army.

Ken Wang Was Selected to Come to America to be Educated in the Best Military Academy in the World Expressly for the Part He Is to Play in Bringing Military Coherence into Chinese Army Affairs.

Trench-Digging Crab.

One of the creatures most adept at mimicry is the fiddler crab. This curious creature is an expert in trench digging. He carries with him, as part of his body, an extraordinary weapon which serves as a spade, sword and spoon. This is an enlargement of one claw shaped so much like a fiddle that it gives the crab its name.

Ideal Union.

What greater thing is there for two human souls, than to feel that they are joined for life—to strengthen each other in all labor, to rest in each other in all sorrow, to minister to each other in all pain, to be one with each other in silent, unspeakable memories at the moment of the last parting?—George Eliot.

Sang Praises of Heroes.

According to classic mythology Clio was the goddess who sang of glorious actions, bestowing her praise on heroes. An ancient statue represents her as a beautiful woman with a roll of manuscript and the trumpet of fame in her hand, as if recording and spreading the fame of heroes.

Judge Now Milliner.

Gary, Ind.—The defeat of John Barleycorn in Indiana, where he was dethroned last April, has convinced Judge John A. Gross, J. P., that there is more money in millinery than in dispensing justice. Finer have been growing scarce since drunks have disappeared and the judge has opened a millinery shop.

German Huntin' License.

Newman, Ga.—Garland Jones has just received his little blue registration card and was proudly showing it.

"Whass dat?" asked a curious negro.

"Dat's mah German huntin' license," said Garland with a grin.

Earns \$64.45 in One Day, Feels "Sorry"

Chicago.—Hugh McNulty is feeling sorry for himself. He worked recently on a Sunday as a riveter at the Chicago Shipbuilding company's plant, and for his day's work his pay was only \$64.45. The reason was he was forced to work on a scaffold, otherwise, he says, he would have made twice as much.

Must Tend Own Furnaces

Householder Must Do Work Himself, Says St. Louis Fuel Administrator.

St. Louis.—Every householder is expected to care for his own furnace this winter. This is the announcement of the St. Louis fuel administration. If the householder does not know how to care for his furnace, he is expected to learn how and to get the most possible out of the least possible coal.

The announcements point out the necessity of keeping the furnaces clean, and in good repair in order to save fuel. The announcement states that a hundredth of an inch of soot has the same power to resist heat that is found in ten inches of steel.

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Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

302 THAMES STREET

NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER

CLERK-ONS-CHARGE AT EVERY WELL
LARGED INTO THE CITY OF NEWPORT
FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPPLYING THE CITY
WITH PURE WATER. NEWPORT, R. I.
SINCE 1880 FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

ASK ANY HORSE

**Eureka
Harness
Oil**

Grease

Sold by dealers everywhere
Standard Oil Co. of New York

IN SPANISH HALL OF FAME

The Name of Espartero, Duke of Vittoria, Has Been Properly Accorded High Position.

Fifty years ago Queen Isabella was deposed, and Spain threw off the yoke of the Bourbons and inaugurated a new order of things, looking at least to the establishment of a constitutional government, if not a government of the people.

Espartero, duke of Vittoria, was placed at the head of the state. He had occupied that position on two former occasions. He aided in securing the succession of Isabella, and successfully led her armies in putting down the Carlists. In the insurrection of 1840, caused by the law suppressing the freedom of speech in the town councils, Espartero became head of the government and was confirmed in that position by the cortes, and was appointed regent during the minority of the queen. He was deposed in 1843 and had to fly to London for safety. In 1847 he was recalled to Spain and by the revolution of 1854, which drove the Queen Mother Christina and Narvaez from the country, he was again placed at the head of the government, a position which he resigned in 1856. Espartero was born in 1792. He was the son of a wheelwright, commenced life as a common soldier in the Spanish army and gained his honors and titles by his own ability as a soldier and statesman.

White Light Best.
White light seems to be the most comfortable for the eye. In tests of the effects of various illuminants C. E. Ferree and J. Rand, as described to the American Illuminating society, have used kerosene lamps and various incandescent lamps and it appears from the results that the color of the light has a marked effect on eye fatigue. With the white light of the tungsten lamp there was the least loss to the worker from need of resting the eyes. The fatigue was somewhat greater with the yellow light of the carbon lamp or kerosene lamp, and greatest of all with the tungsten lamp having a blue bulb.

Some Benefit From Poison Gas.
Chemists are planning to use inventions devised to protect soldiers from the poison gas of the Huns for the protection of industrial workers in mines and factories. The absorbents used in gas masks may also serve as safeguards from foul gases which are generated in certain industrial processes. Likewise, some of the poison gases that American chemists have devised in reprisal against German devilry, it is believed, can be used in the extermination of vermin and also for the disinfection of fruit orchards from insects and other blights, such as San Jose scale.

Repopulation Problem.
The retching is concerned with problems which threaten the German birth rate. It is recommended to get the workers away from the cities, where they can have small detached cottages in which light and country air and nutritious food can be obtained. This course would tend to increase the number of births. It has been learned that about half of the mutilated soldiers are marrying women older than themselves, a custom which is pernicious for repopulation. To check infant mortality more children's clinics will be established.

Building Ships While You Wait.
A crew of fourteen framers, two foremen and four riggers in the Supply-Hall shipbuilding yards, at Portland, Ore., built and placed in position from lumber in the yards eighty-nine frames to forty and one-half hours. These frames, being double, were built bolted together with sixty-four screw bolts in each frame, and two coats of carbolium were applied before bolting together.

Just So.
To be successful a farmer has to be sharp as a raiser.—Boston Transcript.

Optimistic Thought.
A man may be voted to be a general, but only true bravery can make him one.

TIGHT AT ANKLES LOOSE OVER HIPS

Hobble Skirt Plus the Japanese Toddler, Chief of Season's Developments.

FASHIONS BORN THIS AUTUMN

Elimination of Waistline; Simply Cut Shoulder and Back; Long Sleeve; Arabic Tunic; Cravat Girdle; No Bustle Effect.

New York.—The substitution of one idea for another as a form of regenerating, rejuvenating and re-arranging the human brain, is as old as psychology. It was practiced, avers a leading fashion critic, probably, long before the word was invented. It is one of the world's fundamental creeds, moral, physical and mental; and when some of the religionists got hold of it as a new doctrine, they were only exploiting what began before the Pyramids.

In the early part of the war, those who were not clever in the art, deplored the extraordinary skill of the Germans in being able to control the masses by deliberately substituting a new idea, covered up by a phrase and hammered in by repetition. They are doing it today, and so far it has never failed them with their own people. They use the word "defensive" instead of "to conquer."

America is going through many phases today, probably the most powerful in her career, which have come about through the substitution in her composite brain of one national idea for another. And the work filters down through crevices until it seeps through the strata of underlying, and seemingly insignificant, by-products of our national life.

It is this seepage down to dress which is the point of this preface. One idea has been substituted for another. With all the critics against its success, the psychologists watch with interest the public playing into the hands of those who started the idea.

Today American labels are put into French gowns. This is not a wild statement. It is done at some of the best houses. Mannequins will come in wearing frocks which the public is told are the designs of the house itself, and these models are sold to shops and lesser dressmakers and pass through the country as the creations of an American designer. They were really made in France, brought to this country by importers, copied verbatim, and turned out as American creations.

That is not honest; but that is not exactly the point of this particular story. The extreme interest centers in the fact that the substitution of one idea for another in the national brain has compelled or persuaded the trade to offer to the public whatever it can that bears an American stamp.

Styles of the Hour.
We really are a very well-dressed continent today, and we have fewer



Afternoon frock of terra cotta velours embroidered in blue and gold. The tight skirt is of dark blue satin. The tunic is cut into petal panels. These are in different widths.

women parading around in old clothes than we expected. Here and there we see a tendency to wild exaggeration, but there is no blatant immodesty. Indecency is left out of the scheme of apparel.

You all know by this time the facts which govern the season's clothes; the skirt which is tight at the ankles and gracefully loose over the hips; the oriental elimination of the waistline; the slimly cut shoulder and back; the long sleeve, or the absence of sleeve; the Arabic tunic; the cravat girdle which lies in front; and the elimination of the bustle effect.

It is quite important that the silhouette has really changed since September. Don't throw up your hands and gasp at this and say that fashion never leaves one alone for a minute. It is really a change that was foreshadowed by those who watched clothes from the beginning of last March. No one should protest at this agreeable change from the silhouette of the planked ship for it carries grace with it.

This loosening up of the hips is a return to the skirt of a nearby season and a far off epoch. It is not adhered to in a strict manner. Remember that, if you want that plumb line from shoulder to knees, have it; but you will find that unless you adopt the straight, chemise tunic of the French frocks, you will prefer more width at your hips than at your knees. It is one of the subtle changes in clothes that has caused women to stop, think and renovate.

Cultivate Japanese Toddler. The entrance of the hobble skirt plus the Japanese toddler is almost enough to take a woman's mind away from war.



Arabian-inspired street suit of black velours trimmed with gold braid and buttons. The bell-shaped tunic is edged with black caracul. The tight hem of skirt is finished with gold braid.

work. These are strange twins of fashion to be born in this autumn of 1918; but women will overcome the handicap, adopt both of them, and, become immensely well pleased with themselves before Thanksgiving day arrives. That is the peculiar and mysterious quality with which women are endowed; adjusting themselves to a circumstance and seeming to fit into it in a few days.

The Japanese toddler has already become the walk of the moment among the mannequins. They caused immense amusement at the exhibitions of gowns, because they exaggerated it with none of the equally laughable majesty that the French mannequins have assumed for a decade.

We have no Margots or Audrey's in this country, but we have our Dolores and Josephines of the immediate past and our Mabels and Madelines and Marguerites of the present; so we get all the gestures that go with the new gowns. It makes an exhibition of clothes quite worth while seeing. It is these mannequins who have introduced the Japanese toddler, and it is a necessity if one would walk in some of the long, draped skirts that pull at the ankles.

Calot makes evening gowns that have a tight jet strap across the back of the ankle to hobble the material. No matter what the nature of the gown above the ankles, it is narrow there to the irreducible minimum. Tunes and panels may float above it, mineral overskirts may swing outward with their bell-shaped hems, but the hem of the skirt has taken to itself the dimensions of a man's trousers.

Adds Turned-Up Cuff.
It has also added the turned-up cuff, and some of the really smart frocks that are turned out have this cuff when they are not draped. It breaks the life of the tube effect and is quite good. It is made of peltory or of a cloth different from that which makes the skirt, and it is often faced with a bit of brilliant blue that Calot combines with black.

Whatever else these skirts may do, they have made the skirt with the flare an impossible garment. Few women dare to wear it. If it is a plaited or a full skirt that hangs in straight lines, its hem is pulled into an extremely narrow strip of cloth or peltory; if it is the skirt that tried to tide many women over last season, the gored one with flaring seams at the side and a bias front width, then alteration is helpless. Rip it open if your mind is economically inclined, and make a quince blouse of it, one which is cut in panels below the waist and held in by a loose belt.

All the discarded materials of the household seem to go to these blouses, for we do not look with keen eyes upon a house with a temperature of 60 degrees and a transparent blouse; it makes the gooseflesh rise even now. (Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Place Confidence in Soil.
Confidence in the soil means much for good farming. If you believe your soil will respond to good tillage you are apt to trust it to that. If you believe your soil will pay for extra investment in lime, drainage and fertilizer you are likely to make the greater investment. But after all it is self-confidence, for the soil will do just what you let it in the way of production.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

HELP SUPPLY OF MEAT AND SUGAR

Live Stock and Sugar Beets Make Most Profitable Combination for Farmer.

INCREASE GROWERS' PROFITS

Animals Utilize Tops and Pulp to Best Advantage—Manure Can Be Used to Enrich Soil—Other Feeds Are Necessary.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Sugar-beet growers should utilize more live stock. The stock utilizes by-products of sugar-beet growing—the tops and pulp—and increases the growers' profits, but there is another reason—the nation needs more meat as well as sugar. The combination of stock raising and sugar-beet growing, while beneficial to farmers will also benefit the nation. Live stock on the sugar-beet farm constitutes an important factor in success of beet growing from two standpoints: (1) The utilization of beet tops and pulp to the best advantage, and (2) the production of stable or barnyard manure, which can be used to enrich the soil. The feeding operations should be located on the farms where the best tops are produced. When practicable, the pulp should be handled with frame and fed. There should be available labor for handling the stock, and other feeding stuffs used in combination with the pulp and tops should be obtainable.

Good Feed for Stock.

Sugar-beet tops and pulp are good feed for many kinds of live stock including chickens, hogs, sheep, cattle, and, to some extent, horses. Generally, the tops and pulp are fed to sheep and cattle. They may be pastured off, a process which consists in turning the live stock into the beet field after the beets have been harvested and the roots removed. The tops are left scattered over the ground, and this method of feeding results in the ground being more or less trampled. Sheep especially are inclined to travel more generally in paths, thereby trampling the ground unevenly. In no case should the pasturing of the tops be permitted when the ground is wet, since the ground itself would be seriously injured by trampling in that condition and many of the tops would be wasted by being trampled into the ground. While live stock thrives on beet tops and pulp, other feed must be used in finishing the animals for the market. Beet tops, especially the crowns, contain considerable mineral matter, which is beneficial to live stock, but it should not be fed in too large quantities.

Aside from pasturing the tops, they are sometimes allowed to cure partly and are then gathered into piles, hauled to the feed yard and fed in racks. This is a much more economical method than pasturing, but it involves the additional expense of gathering and hauling. The tops may also be used as ensilage. When chopped with straw, cornstalks or other roughage excellent silage is produced. Both the tops and the pulp are excellent for



Simple But Satisfactory Feeding Trough.

dairy cows, since they act as a tonic upon the animals as well as a food, and increase the flow of milk. Pulp is either used fresh or dried. It is dried artificially, either by itself or in combination with molasses. The object in drying the pulp is to make it easier to handle. About 80 per cent of the weight is lost in drying. The dried pulp should be soaked for several hours before it is fed to stock.

Helps Milk Flow.

Animals cannot be finished for the market on the beet by-products alone, and unless other feed is available it will not be advisable to purchase animals for feeding purposes with a view to turning them on the market later. If the farmer is provided with dairy cows, it is advisable to furnish them with one or two feeds of tops or pulp each day. The tops, when cured or pitted, will keep for several months; the pulp, when left in a large pile, will not spoil for feeding purposes, except a thin layer on the surface. If the tops or the pulp are fed heavily to dairy cows, a distinct increase in the flow of milk marks the top and pulp-feeding period, and there will generally be a distinct falling off in the flow of milk when this feed is discontinued. If the supply of tops and pulp is limited, it is better to continue the feeding over a longer period, giving a smaller amount to each of the animals daily.

Quieter Vacation.
There are compensations to all things.

"The war, for instance."
"Yes, I was thinking of that. The high soprano next door has given up her vocal lessons and begun studying Red Cross nursing."

PREVENT FOREST FIRES

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Forest fires are unnecessary and preventable.
They destroy existing forests.
They destroy the possibility of future forests.
They destroy an important market for labor.
They destroy the beauty of a region.
They destroy property.
They destroy homes.
They destroy lives.
They destroy prosperity.
They destroy foodstuffs.

IMPROVED MACHINES AID LABOR PROBLEM

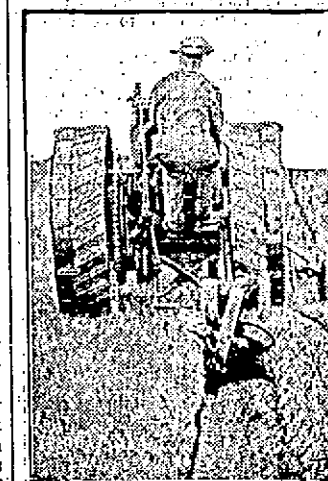
Increased Power Enables Owners to Cultivate More Land.

Of Particular Advantage in Permitting One Man to Do Considerable More Work in Given Time in Raising Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The advantage of the tractor, like that of most other improved farm machinery, lies not so much in the reduction of the cost of performing a unit of work as in the fact that it permits one man to do considerably more work in a given time.
This has been true of practically all improved farm machines. Even the grain binder, generally considered as one of the greatest agricultural inventions of the century, which has increased about eight-fold the acreage one man could handle, has not resulted in decreasing materially the cost of producing grain.

Men who hope to reduce greatly the cost of farming operations by the pur-



Farm Tractor at Work.

chase of a tractor should bear these facts in mind. Judging by the experience of tractor users, it is not safe to expect any material reduction in the cost of farm operations per acre through the use of the tractor, but it is safe to expect to be able to increase the crop acreage to a very considerable extent, and, at the same time, the amount of crops which one man can raise.

Furthermore, it should be remembered that the cost of doing the work with a tractor in most cases cannot be directly compared with the cost of doing it with horses, since on farms where tractors are used a number of horses generally are retained, and any comparison, therefore, must be made between the cost of operating the farm with horses alone and the cost of operating with the tractor and a certain number of horses. Not infrequently horses stand idle while the tractor is being used for field work, because there is not sufficient help available to use them at the same time, and in such cases part of the cost of their maintenance must be considered when figuring the cost of farm operations, since they are as much a part of the farm power plant as is the tractor.

Not only should the relative expense of operation with the two methods be considered, but also the relative results. The increased crop acreage and consequent increase in incomes which the purchase of the tractor will often make possible may much more than offset a slight increase in the operating expenses of the farm.

PROPER CARE GIVEN MANURE

Too Often Fertilizer Is Pitched Out of Barns and Exposed to the Winter Rains.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The time is approaching when much of the stock will be kept in barns and sheds more or less of the time. Preparations should be made to take care of all manure that accumulates during the housing season. Too often manure is pitched out of the barns and exposed to the winter rains. Where manure is leached in this way the most valuable part of the fertilizer constituents is carried away to the streams and lost to the farm. When the manure is removed from the stalls it should be placed in a covered shed or pit and packed down so as to prevent leaching and fire-fanging, or it should be spread upon the fields where it can be plowed in immediately or applied as a top dressing for grasses.

Buy Ten Hats and Bible.

Norfolk, Conn.—Local attics have been depleted of many ancient relics as a result of the rummage sale held at the town hall for the benefit of the food for France fund. Many New York people with summer homes here were patrons. One woman bought ten hats and a Bible.

POULTRY

RIGHT WEIGHT OF CHICKENS

Make Selection in Fall of Well-Developed Pullets to Make Up Winter Laying Flock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Observations on the growth of chickens at the government poultry farm at Beltsville, Md., showed that pullets of average size of the varieties kept there reached their adult weights as in the following table:

Breed and Variety.	Average weight at maturity, pounds.	Age at which made, weeks.
White Plymouth Rock.....	5.7	23
White Wyandotte.....	5.7	25
Rhode Island Red.....	4.5	25
White Leghorn.....	3.4	25

Pullets of these breeds and those of corresponding type and weight that reach the weights given in the table or are very near them in September will begin laying by October if conditions are favorable. The two conditions which most commonly delay egg production from such pullets are change to winter quarters and shortage of feed.

TO KEEP CHICKENS AT HOME

If Hens Develop Tendency to Fly Over Fence, Flight Feathers Should Be Clipped.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A yard surrounded by a 5-foot fence will, under most conditions, keep chickens at home. If the hens show a tendency to fly over such a fence, the flight feathers of one wing should be clipped. A fence made of woven wire is preferable to a fence made of board or other material. A board should not be used at the top of a wire fence as this gives the hens a visible place to alight and tends to teach them to fly over. The larger the yard which can be provided the more contented the hens will be. It not only gives them greater opportunity to exercise but often makes it possible to maintain a sod on the yard which is advisable.

CULLING FLOCK IS FAVORED

Increased Egg Production and Reduced Feed Bill More Than One-Half in One Flock.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In a weekly report from one of the government poultry extension men in Connecticut a statement showed the value of culling a flock which contained 1,403 White Leghorn hens. This flock was culled July 10; 826 hens were marketed and 577 kept as producers. The average daily production for the week previous to the culling was 500 eggs, and the average daily production for the week after the culling was 342 eggs. In other words, the 577 hens averaged more eggs than were secured from the flock of 1,403, while the feed bill was reduced more than half.

Culling should be continued throughout the year. This continuous culling should consist of weeding out, when discovered, any hen which is sick, very



Young White Leghorn Hens.

thin or emaciated, which shows evidences of nonproduction, weakness or poor vitality.

The whole flock should also be given a careful and systematic culling at some one time. The hens should be handled individually and gone over carefully with the object of dividing them into two lots, one the better producers and the other the poorer producers. From the better producers it is also desirable to pick out as many of the best as will be needed for breeders. Mark these hens so that eggs from them alone will be saved for hatching. Market those selected as the poor producers. Save for laying and breeding those selected as the better producers.

Cruelty to Actors.

"Your only applause," quoth a star of the movies, "is the click of the camera." Obviously, an instance of cruelty to actors. Invention should come to the rescue and equip every movie studio with an applause machine, consisting of a pair of cast-iron hands and an endless string of percussion caps.—Film Fun.

Superstitions of Seamen.

If a man is ill at sea, his most critical time is when land is first sighted. If he survive an hour after the sighting of land he will recover. On some trawlers whistling is forbidden—it scares away the fish. Other skippers believe that to wash your face in the middle of a trip will break a spell of calm weather.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries, give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in black stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1918

NOTES.

Letter Describing the Burial of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry at Newport.

Newport, R. I.,
6th Dec. 1826.

Dear Tailor:—

I received yours of the 23 ult. and have now set myself down to answer it, though I cannot give as good an account of myself as you did, for you gained the first premium, whereas I only the second. King got the first as head of 3 classes. The premiums were all of the same value, so he got nothing more than we did except credit. They were the "Youth's Companion," a very good book I believe, but I have not read it yet, nor shall I very soon; it is too dry and serious for me. Besides King and myself, —erry, Gammell, Newton, Lawton and Sessions all received a premium. As I have now related all concerning our school that I can remember, I must proceed to tell you the "news." The Lexington arrived here about a week since, bringing the remains of Com. Perry, for whose interment (which took place on the 4th inst.) suitable arrangements were made by this town. Boats bearing the body put off from the ship about 1/4 past 10 A. M. The ship fired minute guns until the boats landed, when immediately the forts began and continued until the body was buried. As soon as the corpse was landed it was placed upon a car in form of a boat upon wheels with a velvet canopy over it surmounted with black plumes, it was drawn by four white horses with a black plume upon their heads. The U. S. Marines and Artillery Company from the fort marched immediately before the car; before them marched 2 companies from this town, 2 from Bristol, 5 from Providence and 1 rifle company from Pawtucket, in all about 500, all of whom were preceded by 3 marshals mounted. When they reached the grave the independent companies formed a hollow wave around it, within which the U. S. troops drew up in a line. Mr. Wheaton read the service and immediately after he finished the U. S. troops fired 3 volleys and retired, the other troops followed soon after and the procession broke up at the grave. The uniform of the Providence Volunteers was very handsome. It was a blue coat with silver lace across the breast and on the cape, a cap and long red plume. The marine uniform was also very handsome. Many militia officers were present, some with long jack boots, and others with ostrich feathers, and there were two dismounted horsemen with brass helmets covered on the top with bear skin, round jackets, and long swords which they carried in their hands to prevent their trailing on the ground.

(Signed) J. B. Gilpin.

QUERIES.

10299. HOWLAND—Who was Penelope Howland who married John Taber, Feb. 2, 1773? Were there any children by this marriage?—B. T. H.

10300. ALLEN—Who was Joseph Allen who married Sarah Taggart, Jan. 21, 1780? Is this Joseph Allen related to Gov. Caleb Carr?—E. G.

10301. The following was copied from the old records of Newport: James Honeyman, the youngest of Newport gentlemen to John Freebody of Newport Merchant.

A certain piece of land, situate, lying and being in Thames street in Newport aforesaid being the land on which the DWELLING HOUSE of the sd. John Freebody now standeth containing Twenty-five feet in front or Thereabouts be ye same more or less and from thence extending the whole breadth Westerly into the salt water or Harbour of Newport for the depth of the sd. land with the sd. Dwelling house and all other buildings and Improvements Thereon made being butted and bounded as Followeth East upon said Thames street, South upon said land belonging to Wm. Dyre and John Dickinson, West upon the Salt Water or sd. Harbour of Newport North upon a highway between the sd. piece or parcel of Land & land belonging to the sd. James Honeyman leading from sd. Thames street down to the salt water or Harbour of Newport.

Feb. 3, 1731.

Did Honeyman build the above mentioned dwelling house or was it standing there when it was decided to him? I think the land was willed to him through his wife who was a Carr, the daughter of Caleb Carr, who when he died left the property with house (?) to her. The house has been torn down for some years now. It stood on the site of the Government Landing. I should like very much to find out when the house was built.—G. W. E. E.

10302. TWEEDY—Who was Free-love Sophia Tweedy who married Francis Malbone, Oct. 25, 1780? Did she have brothers, if so, I should like to know their names.—A. L. F.

10303. HOLT—Abigail Holt and Christopher Sylvester were married in Newport by Rev. Gardner Thurston, Nov. 6, 1766. What is the parentage of Abigail, did she have brothers, what were their names?—F. H.

Mass of Materials in Nest.

Study a completely finished oriole's nest. What a mass of tangled filaments, strings, grasses, fibers! I have often wondered which was the first string that was put on, how was it put on, and what came next in the order of building, says Edward F. Hugelov, in Boys' Life.

THE FARM BUREAU

What It Is Doing and What It Means to You

In July, 1917, a Farm Bureau was organized in Newport County. Its purpose is to promote the rural welfare of the County both on the farm and in the home. This Bureau, co-operating with the Rhode Island State College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, employed a County Agent, whose business it is to act as an agricultural adviser and a leader for the County in all things pertaining to rural welfare.

After a time it was found that much needed to be done, in the home as well as on the farm. The two being so closely related that it is impossible to determine just where the home leaves off and the farm begins. With this in view a Home Demonstration Agent was appointed, whose duty it is to advise and help the housewife in all matters pertaining to the economical management and betterment of the home.

Considerable work has been done since the organization of the Bureau in every community of the County, and many men and women have been materially benefited by its work, but the Farm Bureau has not yet reached its highest degree of efficiency. In order to be most efficient it must be able to reach every man, woman and child in the County, must have the support of every citizen, and must be made use of by the people of the County.

Many people do not understand just what the Farm Bureau is and what its relationship is to the County Agent and Home Demonstration Agent. The Farm Bureau is an organization of the people of a County interested in rural welfare, who by paying a membership fee of \$1.00 a year are entitled to the privileges of attending the annual meeting of the Bureau, to elect officers and an Executive Committee, who in turn, working with the State College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, appoint a County Agent and Home Demonstration Agent as hired managers and leaders of the business of the Bureau.

The Agents meet once each month with the Executive Committee, render a report of their work and discuss and plan all future work to be done in the County.

Membership in the Farm Bureau is open to any man, woman or child in the County upon payment of the annual fee of one dollar and has many advantages to the individual, whether or not he or she is engaged in farming.

1. It gives a right to vote and have a voice in directing the work in the County.

2. The needs of members are given preference over those of non-members, although an effort is made to attend to the needs of everyone.

3. Membership in the Farm Bureau includes a subscription to the Farm Bureau News, a paper published monthly by all the Bureaus in the State and the State College co-operating. This paper contains many useful articles of help to the farmer, gardener and home maker.

4. Membership in the Farm Bureau shows your sanction of a work of vital importance to the Country during this period of reconstruction after the war, when all nations must turn to the American farmer for the food upon which to subsist.

To make the work of the Farm Bureau more efficient a plan in general use in many parts of the country is being adopted here. Meetings are being held in every community in the County and local community committees are being organized, who will have charge of all work of the Bureau in their community. They will meet with the Agents at frequent intervals and advise them on the needs of the community and help them to plan and carry out the work in the community. Committees have already been organized in Jamestown and at Tiverton Four Corners. Other committees will be organized as quickly as possible until there is a committee to handle all matters pertaining to rural life in each community.

The Committees already appointed are:

Jamestown

George Howland, Chairman

Co-operative buying

Mrs. John E. Hammond, Secretary

Food

Mrs. Frederick Anthony

Clothing

John E. Hammond

Legumes

Lewis W. Hull

Dairy

Frank Gonsalves

Spraying

Leroy Meredith

Poultry

Tiverton Four Corners

Alton E. Barker, Chairman

Co-operative Seed Buying

Mrs. Joseph V. Peckham, Secretary

Food

Mrs. Benjamin Seabury

Clothing

Grover Douglas

Spraying

I. Newton Brown

Poultry

Lester Cory

Co-operative Buying

These men and women will keep in close touch with all problems in their respective lines in their community. All problems connected with agriculture or rural life in the community should be brought to their attention that they may either give the desired information or refer it to the County Agents for their action. Any of these people will gladly enroll you as a member of the Farm Bureau.

The City receives the benefit of the Farm Bureau as well as the country. During the past season a garden expert has been employed by the Bureau to help and advise the people of Newport with their home gardens. A very successful season was carried through, many people raising vegetables enough to supply their families the entire year. Much of the work in canning and food conservation conducted by the Home Demonstration Agent has been in Newport. The city people are dependent on the country for food. If more and better food products can be raised in Newport County the people in the city of Newport are bound to be benefited by it, and thus directly receive the benefit of the Farm Bureau work done in the country.

During the first week of December a membership campaign is to be launched over the entire county, conducted by the Community Committees. The goal set is 500 members. Now that the war has come to a successful close the work of the Farm Bureau will become more important than ever, for the entire world must be fed by the American farmer, our former enemies as well as our allies.

Are there 500 people in Newport County who believe in this work, and wish to help it succeed?

Prove it by getting back of this work, and helping to support, promote and direct it by becoming a member

of the Farm Bureau at once. Why let others support an organization that benefits you?

At Washington the value of the Farm Bureau is rated by its number of members. Shall your bureau be rated high or low in this respect? It is up to you entirely. By becoming a member you show your approval of its work, by declining you show your disapproval.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM A NEWPORT BOY TO HIS FAMILY AT HOME

Stockman Peckham in the Ambulance Corps Somewhere "Over There"

Sept. 12.

Dear —:

Raining blue blazes and of course the attack is held up. I wish it would clear up so that we could go on, we have an objective and until we get it we can't go on. Still if we ever get going we shall make short order of the work—at least that is what the Poilus say.

Very exciting poste this, day before yesterday they killed a man in Bob Stuart's car while we were loading it. Also my throat and chest are almost raw from gas, some guerre. They have just begun to gas us again—thank goodness the wind is carrying it away from us, black cat luck as usual. Last night was the worst, black as pitch and masques were impossible, had to go through it in the valleys, very unpleasant. One good thing about it is that we are back in the old lines and have a regular dugout, from which you may be assured I never venture unless there is a trip in.

Nevertheless we have a pretty merry time. When the Boches left they also left some solidified alcohol similar to Sterno, consequently we have hot cocoa and coffee at all times and even the rain does not rain and the mud mugs we are toojour content. Just now we have some very good hot grog, which one of the brandcardiers was happy to make after sampling one of our cigarettes, it's composed mostly of boiling water.

Now they are putting over 165 H. E. mixed with gas, right in the next field, searching for a battery which has been moved. As long as they keep them in that field and don't put them at the door of our dugout I am not worrying. Now a Boche avion is overhead directing the fire of his artillery and about ten French mitrailleurs are popping at him. We have a fire going to keep the gas from the dugout, I must go and look out for it.

September the 20th.

Dear —:

Repos came at last, this time on dit un grand repos, but I doubt it, for camions have been passing since early morning loaded and packed with troops. Of course we don't know where they are going, but as this section is pretty good at guessing lately, I shouldn't be surprised if an attack was to be made in one of those used to was rest sectors.

Haven't we just been smashing the Huns—prisoners, guns, material, our division alone is said to have wiped out a complete division of Prussian Guards. One Boche told me that the French Artillery was terrible. If ein mann was caught in a barrage he either went crazy or was killed and the number of dead ones lying around pretty well substantiates that statement. Of course, the Boche Artillery is pretty bad, but their methods are so stupid that with a little luck one is pretty safe. Their tactics seem to be to throw a certain number of shells in a specified place at definite intervals. Naturally we get to know the time and the place so that when the old H. E. comes over, we aren't there.

In this last attack we ran into a lot of gas but the "black cat luck" held and it got to only two of our men. Several of us had treatment at poste but we stuck it out and didn't get wound stripes. We now have three wound stripes—Hinch, Shepard and Greeley. Hinch, the man who was wounded when the shell struck the kitchen, has been heard from and is coming out of it all right. The two gassed men are still with us, as they didn't get enough to disable them. I still have a cough but I suppose eventually it will leave.

Today the sun is shining, I am sitting at a table in front of a window with lace curtains but no glass. There is also an electric light, que mache toujours, what more could one ask? Also I had a hot tub bath for the first time since last Spring—I don't mean to say I haven't had a bath since then, it was the tub and hot water that pleased me. I had almost forgotten, we had mushrooms for déjeuner. All we need now is one gallon of ice cream per man and "le guerre fini," as the Frenchmen say, in order to die happy.

I must tell you of an amusing thing that happened the other day at one of the postes. Four of us were standing at the door of the dugout, which was in a hill about two hundred meters from the road, watching some H. E. bursting in the road, and along the edges, when around the corner came running at top speed, about one hundred Boches. At their rear was a diminutive little poilu, his gear strapped on his shoulder, doing his damndest to keep up with his catch. Believe me, there was no need of a bayonet prod to keep those fellows going. As the Tommie said, "if I had just one feather in his hand 'ed had a fiew." The last we saw of them 'ed burst pretty close and they sprinted off in a cloud of dust.

Indian Name Survived.

The survival of the original name of Cuba is a remarkable instance of persistence, as the Island has been baptized and rebaptized many a time since its European discovery. Columbus first called it Juana, in honor of Prince John, the son of Ferdinand and Isabella. After Ferdinand's death it was called, in his memory, Ferdinand. Subsequently this name was changed to Santiago, after St. James, the patron saint of Spain. Still later it was named Ave Maria, in honor of the Virgin Mary. But none of these names held, and the Indian name is still preserved.

The Bible in Strange Tongues.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has translated the Bible into all sorts of foreign tongues and dialects. You could read a British and Foreign Bible in a different tongue every day for sixteen and a half months before exhausting the list.—London Mail.

YANKSDON'TKNOW HOW TO RETREAT

Most Wonderful Boys in the World, Say Woman Canteen Workers.

WOUNDED ALWAYS CHEERFUL

Come Back From Battle Laughing and Joking—Y. M. C. A. Women Remain Under Shell Fire to Serve With Troops.

Paris.—"They can't retreat. They are the most wonderful boys in the world!"

This was the summary of the A. D. P. that two American women, Mrs. Vincent Astor and Mrs. Henry Russell, have just brought back from the front, where they were the last women to see the troops of the — division as they went over the top and the first to greet them as they marched back again.

With gas masks over their arms and helmets at hand Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Russell laid a plank over two boxes for a Y. M. C. A. canteen in a wood just back of the trenches. Here they watched the men march by into battle and dropped cigarettes and candy into their tin bonnets as they marched back again, triumphant from the big drive.

"There was never such a return from battle before, surely!" Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Russell said, on their return to Paris. "The boys came back joking; they came back laughing. Those who had been wounded seemed to be just as happy and just as sure of victory as the others."

Wounded Are Cheerful.

"Here's where I get a glimpse out of this," one boy who had been wounded in the face and who had lost all his teeth said to us. And that is the way they all were. When you went up to a boy who lay so still that you feared he was dead, you would find a cigarette waving between his teeth and a grin on his face."

As the men marched back past the impromptu Y. M. C. A. canteen they gave Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Russell souvenirs of the battlefield.

The two have now in their possession such mementos as a German belt, a cap, an indelible pencil formerly used by a Hun and any amount of German money.

"One boy who had an Iron Cross said that he had bargained with a wounded German for it," Mrs. Astor related. "He told us that he had offered the German a drink of water and to lift him up where the Red Cross stretcher bearers could see him more easily in exchange for the Iron Cross. He got it."

Mrs. Russell said that she had talked with one man who said that he had seen a German woman behind a machine gun, but that most of the information on the subject had been second-hand and vague enough to make one doubt the report.

Fury of Battle Upon Them.

"I asked him how he would treat such a woman if he captured her and he replied that he would shoot her without hesitation," she said. "The fury of the battle was still upon the men when they came back. We found very little disposition among them to sympathize with the 'kammered' criers. They had a ferocity about them when they came back that they hadn't had when they went over the top, and a new courage and self-assurance."

In one of the villages near the front Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Astor met three Y. M. C. A. women who had remained under shell fire to serve the troops until they were moved back by the general's orders. The three were Mrs. Clara Simmons, Miss Elizabeth Droit and Mrs. Orril E. Henthorne.

Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Russell expect to be stationed at a Y. M. C. A. canteen at the front within a few weeks. Some one suggested that such an advanced position was extremely dangerous in case our troops should retreat and the Germans should follow. "Our boys don't retreat," said Mrs. Astor. "They can't retreat. They don't know how."

KEEP LOOKOUT FOR SLACKERS

California Ranchmen Make It Hard for Them and for Enemy Aliens.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Slackers and enemy fugitives are finding it exceedingly hard to find refuge in Lower California. All ranchmen in Lower California are co-operating with United States authorities in preventing war fugitives from finding an asylum in their country, and any rancher found giving aid or employment to slackers or enemy aliens is blacklisted by the other ranchers.

This official advice was received here by Collector of Customs John B. Elliott, who was informed that the Lower California Agricultural association has passed resolutions that every rancher must co-operate with United States authorities to this end.

War Tough on Valets.

San Francisco.—Valets have been put out of business by the war. Bodo Miller, chief clerk of the St. Francis hotel here, says that only one American citizen has brought a valet to the hotel since the United States entered the war.

Good Reasons for Talking.

John talked continually, so one day his mother losing patience said: "I do wish you would keep still. What makes you talk so much all the time?" He answered quickly: "I's got to talk so I won't forget what I think."

No. 102 Reserve District No. 1	
REPORT	
OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, November 1st, 1918.	
RESOURCES	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts	228,778 61
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	288 81
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (face value)	112,000 00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 2 1/2 per cent. and 4 and 1/2 per cent. unpledged	80,812 91
Payments actually made on Liberty 4 1/2 per cent. bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan owned	30,842 91
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned, unpledged	92,028 75
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.	92,428 76
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank Stock	1,100 00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (20 per cent. of subscription)	5,100 00
Value of banking house, 14,000 00	11,000 00
Equally in banking house	50,250 00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	78,802 02
Cashier's vault and net amounts due from National banks	9,391 51
Exchanges for clearing house	7,600 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	7,600 00
Total	\$31,286 33
Liabilities	
Capital stock paid in	\$120,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits	10,311 78
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	4,088 75
Circulating notes outstanding	105,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	28,337 12
Certificates of deposits due in less than 90 days (other than for money)	12,351 58
Certified checks	468 41
Cashier's notes outstanding	338 21
Total demand of deposits	\$3,525 00
Total	\$303,362 31

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of November, 1918.

PACKER DRAMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

GEORGE W. SHERMAN, WILLIAM E. DENNIS, JR., WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Directors.

Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste

MORGAN'S SAVORING SOAP Economy in Every Cake

To NEW YORK FALL RIVER LINE

Lv. Long Wharf daily at 9.30 P. M.

Ticket Office on the Wharf

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

Mortgagee's Sale

BY VIRTUE OF the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Alexander Voisin and Augustine Voisin, both of the City of Newport in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, to Constant Smith, of said City, County and State, dated April 2, 1914, and recorded in the Mortgage Land Office of the said City of Newport, in Volume 17 at pages 240, etc., breach of the condition of said mortgage having been made and still existing, said Mortgagee will sell at public auction on MONDAY, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1918, at twelve o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest which said Alexander Voisin and Augustine Voisin had at the time of the execution of said mortgage, and did by said mortgage convey, in and to that certain lot or parcel of land, together with the buildings and other improvements thereon situate in said Newport, and bounded northerly 35 feet on land of Augustus Voisin, easterly 22 feet on a roadway 40 feet wide, southerly 100 5-10 feet on land formerly of William B. Hazard, trustee, and others, and said roadway or Old Fort Road, so called, or however otherwise bounded or described, containing 2012 square feet of land; said premises being a part of those granted by said mortgage deed, which deed is hereby made a part hereof.

And the said Mortgagee hereby gives notice that he intends to bid at said sale.

NEWPORT, R. I., November 23d, 1918.

11-23-4wks

Probate Court of the City of Newport, November 4th, 1918.

Estate of Louisa Corbeau

REQUEST in writing is made by Joseph Corbeau of Portland, Maine, husband of Louisa Corbeau, late of said City of Newport, deceased, that John A. Murphy, Jr., of said Newport, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator, in Rhode Island, of the estate of said deceased; and said request is hereby referred to the Twenty-fifth day of November, instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

11-9

Probate Court of the City of Newport, November 4th, 1918.

Estate of William H. Dennison

A COMMUNICATION in writing is made by William H. Dennison of said Newport, a minor over the age of fourteen years, son of John B. Dennison, late of said City of Newport, deceased, that John A. Murphy, Jr., of said Newport, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator, in Rhode Island, of the estate of said deceased; and said request is hereby referred to the Twenty-fifth day of November, instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

11-9

Probate Court of the City of Newport, November 4th, 1918.

Estate of Catherine D. Scott

PETITION in writing is made by John B. Dennison of said Newport, requesting that he or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the estate of Catherine D. Scott, a minor under the age of fourteen years, daughter of Herbert W. Scott and of Catherine D. Scott, late of said Newport, deceased, and said petition is hereby referred to the Twenty-fifth day of November, instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.